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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 163 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

No Compromise On Issue Of Federation

Jawahar Indicts Jaipur

"DEPLORABLE RECORD"

Plea For Impartial Inquiry

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON: July 8.

I understand, the Sikar State Committee has cabled to Pt. Jawaharlal giving the details of happenings in Sikar.

The Committee assert that the people are fighting non-violently the Maharaja's forces. Yet there was firing on peaceful people. The Committee registered protest against the appointment of the Commission of Enquiry as there are no impartial members as suggested by the Committee.

In an exclusive interview Pt. Jawaharlal said: "I am deeply grieved at the firing in Sikar and the developments there. I also deplore greatly the ignoring of the demands of Sikar people. The Enquiry Commission can have no value unless independent members are appointed. The record of Jaipur State in Sikar has been deplorable. Independent enquiry is essential."

EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7.

FOUR ARABS KILLED

Bomb Thrown At Bus: Several Injured

JERUSALEM, July 8.

Four Arabs were killed and it is feared that fifteen were injured, when a bomb was thrown at an Arab bus near the Jaffa Gate, one of the busiest quarters of Jerusalem. The police rescued a passing Jew, who was surrounded by an enraged Arab mob. The Black Watch, with fixed bayonets, quickly cleared the square.—Reuter.

SCHOOL GIRL IN BOMB OUTRAGE

JERUSALEM, July 8.

A twelve-year-old school girl is among several suspects arrested following the bomb outrage in which it is officially stated, three were killed and 25 injured. Arab bystanders allege that the girl threw the bomb.

The girl, who is believed to be a Jewess, interrogated at length at the police station, broke down and cried hysterically.

A small minority of the Arab supernumerary police, on short-term enlistment, who were found to be unreliable were withdrawn, but none of the regular Arab or Jewish police have been withdrawn.—Reuter.

EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7.

STOP PRESS

CHINESE EVACUATE KIUKIANG

HANKOW, July 8.

With the Japanese steadily advancing up the Yangtse, almost the entire civil population of Kiukiang have fled westward. The Japanese are now only about 15 miles away. Japanese transports loaded with reinforcements are steaming up the river from Anking. The Foreign embassies and legations in Hankow are preparing to move to Chungking.—Reuter.

"Coolies" Lead While Millionaires Wobble

MALAYA'S AMBULANCE UNIT DESPATCHED

But Bombay Of The Rich Still Struggle For Funds!

The War in the East was not merely a conflict between China and Japan, but it was a War between Democracy and Imperialism.

This was the essence of the speeches delivered on Friday evening at Blavatsky Lodge, when a meeting to observe "China Day" was held under the auspices of the Girgaon District Congress Committee. Mr. S. A. Brelvi was in the chair.

SPEAKER AFTER SPEAKER CONDEMNED THE JAPANESE ATROCITIES ON CHINESE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND SAID THAT IT WAS THE DUTY OF INDIANS TO HELP THIS ANCIENT COUNTRY. CHINA AND INDIA, TWO ANCIENT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, WERE FIGHTING A COMMON ENEMY—IMPERIALISM—AND HENCE HELPING THE CHINESE IN THEIR PRESENT STRUGGLE WOULD ONLY MEAN SUPPORTING INDIA'S CAUSE FOR FREEDOM.

An Indian from Malaya who spoke at the meeting, expressed surprise that they in Bombay found it so difficult to collect enough money in this City of multi-millionaires, while the Indian "Coolies" in Malaya had already sent an Ambulance Unit to China from their meagre earnings made with the sweat of their brows.

CHINA FIGHTS COMMON BATTLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the course of his speech stated that the meeting had been convened to demonstrate the sympathy of Indians towards China and her people, in their present struggle and express hope for their success, in turning out the invader. No war was justified; but the present unprovoked and undeclared war of Japan against China was the most indefensible. All wars were attended with atrocities. But in no war were laws of humanity and international morality violated with such impunity as by Japan in China. Over thirty years ago the whole of Asia was stirred to its depths in enthusiastic admiration of Japan over her defeat of Russia. But to-day Asia hung its head in shame and sorrow as it contemplated the thorough and ruthless manner in which Japan, having assimilated the imperialistic theories of the west had applied them in China. Mr. Brelvi felt that the people of Japan were not to be blamed for the present war as they were themselves mere victims of their own imperialist and capitalist masters. He however, felt that they were to be blamed for not revolting against their masters.

THE INVADER CAN'T WIN

As for the Chinese, they had never stood higher in the esteem and admiration of all right-thinking men and women of the world than they were to-day. They had undergone and were undergoing indescribable tortures but they had achieved one thing of immeasurable value, unity, which they had lacked for a long time. All their troubles hitherto were due to the tragic disunity among them. Japanese aggression had wrought havoc and misery in China. But it had done one good thing. It had united the conflicting forces in China in unshakable determination to resist the invader. And this determination was expressed in Chiang-kai-Shek's message that the Chinese were determined to fight to the bitter end even if only an inch of territory and one Chinese were left. In the face of that determination of 450 millions of Chinese people, no power however strong, could hope to achieve success. Indians sympathised with the Chinese because their cause was just. There were again ancient bonds of culture between India and China. Both the countries, owing to disunity among their peoples had, for a long time, been victims of imperialim. But both the countries had now awakened and realized that their cause was common. In supporting China, Indians were supporting their own cause of Freedom.

BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS

The Congress President, he added, had appealed for funds for an ambulance unit and hoped that at least Rs 20,000 would be collected during the three days. It would be a matter of shame if they did not collect that amount as that would prove that Indian sympathy for China was hollow and insincere. The most vulnerable point of the Japanese was their economic condition. He felt that boycott of Japanese goods by Indians would greatly affect the Japanese. He, therefore, suggested that Indians should impose an affective boycott on Japanese goods.

REMINDER TO INDIANS

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that the observance of days like the China Day or the Abyssinia Day was a reminder to the people of India of the difficulties that other nations were in and also a reminder about the impotence of Indians. It was a matter of shame that India should not be able to collect Rs. 20,000. It was after all a paltry sum. If India were free and had control over her army and defence, she would not have sent a mere Ambulance Unit but battalions to fight the Japanese. The present war was not merely between China and Japan, but between Democracy and Imperialism. The East was slowly waking up and once when it did wake up, it would wipe out of existence both the white and the yellow perils, as also Fascism.

GESTURE OF GOODWILL.

After the establishment of the Republic in China, continued Mr. Nariman, there was internal conflict and this conflict had weakened the position of the Chinese nation. However, the presnt menace had brought all the parties in China together. Another blunder that China had committed was to depend too much on the so-called friends, like the League

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

A Chinese village matron in Southern Shantung returns to find her home smashed to fragments by Shell fire.

COMPENSATION FOR FIRING VICTIMS

Mysore Government's Decision

BANGALORE, July 8.

It is understood the Mysore Government have decided to compensate the wounded and the families of the dead in the Viduraswatham shooting incident.

The Deputy Commissioner Kolar District (in which Viduraswatham village is situated) is looking into the matter.—A. P.

Britain's Loss In Far East

80 P. C. Of Her Trade Goes To Japan: Commons Disclosure

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons during discussion of estimates of Mercantile Marine, Services of the Board of Trade, Mr. Greenwood, Opposition Labour, stated that before war, trade between Calcutta and the Far East was completely British while to-day it was said that Japan held 80 per cent. of the trade.

Mr. Ronald Cross, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in his reply pointed out that there had been a great intensification of competition on the routes in which British ships had long been trading in the past. The Imperial Shipping Committee was now engaged in a wide survey of all the facts of the situation in these waters and would no doubt make recommendations in order to help British ships in this part of the world. Government would consider the recommendations and consult other Dominion Governments affected.—Reuter.

ARMS SUPPLIES TO CHINA AND JAPAN

WASHINGTON, July 8.

American firms sold war supplies to China valued at twelve and a half million dollars, and to Japan valued at seven and a half million, during the first year of the conflict.

The exports were chiefly: aeroplanes, motors, and accessories. Figures issued by the State Department show that Japan has become a much bigger buyer than China in the last six months.—Reuter.

RUSH AMBULANCE TO CHINA

On behalf of the NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETY OF CHINA, Miss. Agnes Smedley has sent the following letter to the A.-I. C. C. Secretariat, Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad:—

"The news that you are sending the first ambulance Unit To China has filled us with greatest hopes.

Your letter to the Foreign Office was turned over to the Red Cross Society. The Red Cross Medical Relief Commission has written to its directors in Shanghai asking them to undertake to look after your unit in this country.

WHEN YOUR UNIT ARRIVES IN CHINA, IT WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE RED CROSS MEDICAL RELIEF COMMISSION.

WE HOPE YOU COME VERY SOON.

Your Unit shall pass through Hongkong and go to Changsha, the Headquarters of Dr. Robert Lim, the Director of the Red Cross Medical Relief Association.

THERE ARE 30 MILLION CIVILIAN REFUGEES IN THIS COUNTRY TO-DAY. YOUR UNIT WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY BUSINESS MANAGER AND INTERPRETERS.

Not only Medically, but morally and internationally your medical unit will be of the greatest importance.

WE URGE YOU TO RUSH IT THROUGH TO US."

LAST DAY FOR BOX COLLECTIONS

Appeal To Citizens To Swell China Fund

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

We are glad to note that the citizens of Bombay have been giving a good response to our appeal for China Funds. Our Sevikas and volunteers have been moving everywhere with collection boxes and specially prepared buttonhole flags.

To-day (Saturday) is the last day for the box collection and we once again earnestly appeal to those who have not already paid to this fund to contribute their mite before the box collection closed this evening.

The collection, however, will continue until enough money is collected to enable the Congress to meet the expenses of the Ambulance Unit. Contributions will be gratefully received at the Office of the B.P.C.C. (Congress House, Bombay No. 4). We particularly appeal to the commercial associations in the city and the charitably disposed persons to contribute to this noble cause as liberally as they can.

We are thankful to the numerous volunteers, both women and men, for the services they have rendered to the Congress in the work of collection.

U. S. COTTON BUREAU REPORT: PAGE 8

Soviet Govt. Accepts British Plan

LONDON: July 8.

The last objection of the Soviet to Non-Intervention Plan has been removed. The Soviet representative informed Foreign Office that his Government has confirmed the acceptance of the scheme.—Reuter.

(According to a Reuter's cable from London on July 5, "it is reported that Russia insists that Sea Control should be re-established simultaneously with International Land Control of the Spanish Frontiers.")

PRESIDENT BOSE'S WARNING

If Congress Majority Accepts Scheme, He May Resign

PLEA FOR UNITED STAND

CALCUTTA, July 8.

A broad hint that he may have to relieve himself of the trammels of office in order to be free to carry on a raging and tearing campaign throughout the country for an open, unmitigated and unrelenting opposition to the monstrous Federal Scheme should any unthinkable contingency arise of the said scheme being adopted by the majority within the Congress, was given by Babu Subhas Bose, President of the Congress in the course of a statement.

The occasion for the statement is a report published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" from its London Correspondent of what purports to be a speech delivered on July 5, by Sir Frederick Whyte, who it may be remembered, came out to India as the first President of the Central Legislative Assembly.

Referring to the declarations in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's London speeches that the Congress will have nothing to do with the Federal scheme of the British Government, Sir Frederick Whyte is alleged to have observed that the impression left on the minds of himself as well as of other retired officials from India, as a result of discussions with a very influential member of the Congress Working Committee who was recently in London, was to the effect that despite the Congress resolution to resist Federation, the Congress Congress in reality would adopt a policy similar to the one followed in the matter of the Provincial Scheme and would work the Federal Scheme.

"As we are in such sound strategic position to-day" observed President Bose, "that if only we could unite our forces and speak with one voice we would be able to induce the British Government to concede the whole of our national demand. Personally I think any weakness shown by the Congress or any section thereof during this fateful hour of history of India will amount to treachery of the first magnitude to the cause of India's freedom."

Text Of Statement

The following is the full text of President Bose's statement:—

"There have been from time to time statements or insinuations in the British Press to the effect that some influential leaders of the Congress have been negotiating with the British Government over the Federal Scheme as envisaged in the Government of India Act. I believe the last statement which I noticed was that of the "Manchester Guardian" to which I gave an immediate and emphatic denial.

NO ANALOGY

In the absence of any proof I cannot and do not believe that any influential Congress leader has been negotiating with the British Government with a view to arriving at a compromise behind the back of the Congress. I may add there is no analogy between Provincial Autonomy and the Federal Scheme and acceptance of office in the Provinces by the Congress should not be construde as a stepping stone towards acceptance of the Federal Scheme at the centre.

IT WILL BE TREACHERY

I have no doubt in my mind that any effort to foist the Federal Scheme on the Congress will inevitably fail. If unfortunately it succeeds, it will break the Congress because I don't see how those who conscientiously opposed the Federal Scheme can take it lying down. Personally I think any weakness shown by the Con-

(Continued on Page 18 Col.4)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Gujarati gentleman of noble family, highly educated, Europe-returned, well settled, desires correspond with educated, cultured lady of respectable family, any community, age not below 20, view matrimony. Widow no objection. Please write to Box No. 10505, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a suitable match for a beautiful, healthy, cultured and educated girl belonging to a highly educated, respectable and well connected Bisa Agarwal family. Please write to Box No. 10433 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a health visitor for the Jubilee Anti-Maternity Care and Baby Welfare Society, Sawantwadi. Those holding Health Visitors Diploma or Midwifery qualifications of the B. P. N. A. should only apply. Latter will have to take two months training and execute one year's agreement. Pay Rs. 35|- P. M. plus house rent Rs. 5|-. Apply to the Secretary, Jubilee Anti-Maternity Care and Baby Welfare Society, Sawantwadi. (10490)

Wanted—For Cloth Printing Department, young men, possessing strong physique and good eyesight, who have served for a long period in an up to date Engineering Workshop. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Please apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials, to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (8966)

Wanted—Educated ladies and young men on regular pay to push the sale of our Tennis rackets. Apply with anna stamp to M. Shannons and Co., Sialkot City. (10497)

Wanted—Applications for the vacant post of an Assistant Librarian for the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Dhobi Talao Branch. Salary starting from Rs. 65 per month with Provident Fund Preference will be given to those applicants who have had previous experience as Librarians. Apply Secretary, Head Office, 6, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. (10482)

Wanted Financier or influential Person to guaranteedly sell shares for 50,000 to 100,000 whether preference or ordinary against partnership. Apply Post Box 50, Baroda. (10485)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Lady Teacher, Intermediate or Matriculate trained. Apply with testimonials, stating minimum salary expected, to: Director of Education, Dewas Junior, C. I. (8982)

Wanted a Weaving Teacher (L.T.M.) on Rs. 50—5—75 grade annual increment. One year's probation. Selected candidate must join immediately. Apply with testimonials to: Director of Education, Dewas Junior, C. I. (8983)

Applications are invited for the post of Principal, Vice-Principal and Graduate and Under-Graduate teachers. Trained and experienced preferred. Terms on application to: Honorary Secretary, Karachi Academy High School, Karachi City. (10513)

Wanted: Good typist. Draftsman, knowing typing work preferred. Apply Box No. 10499, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Branch Manager on Rs. 100 p.m. for a Bank in prominent business centre in Bombay. Post Box 10005, Calcutta. (8812)

68. FLATS TO LET

Eastion Road, near Empire Cinema, Westerly facing 3rd floor. Residential flat with all conveniences. Rent 110|-. Apply Cassinath's Office, 19, Bastion Road. 'Phone 20357. (10504)

For Hindoos, airy, rooms, flats, Boyce House, Gowalia Tank, behind Mahavir Vidyalaya, apply Fathan or Box 10473, "Bombay Chronicle."

To Let—At Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation. large airy residential and office flats. also special 2-bedroom flats, fully equipped; with unique westerly situation, most up-to-date shops. Apply Manager on premises. (10508)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Hornby Building, 174 Hornby Road, above Abdulla Company, Office rooms with lift. Rent 17|- to 30|-. Apply Cassinath's Office, 19. Bastion Road. 'Phone 20357. (10503)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted—1,000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought-Reading, Crystal Gazing, Auto-Suggestion, etc., by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp. Prof. Rudra, 1005, Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (10384)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff, Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (10439)

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. (Recognised by Government). Records this year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting Examination for the Overseers Certificate. I, II & IV positions are held by the candidates from this School. Matriculates should apply now for July session 1938 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (8630)

153. CLASSES

Desai's coaching classes for Matric boys and girls reopened in Dr. Bhatavadekar's building, Girgaon since first July. Students should join early to ensure success. (10463)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10507, "Bombay Chronicle".

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Get your body examined by new method-Astro diagnosis; cell salt treatment by medical Astrology. Consult. Prof. Astro-Bio Medical Hall, opp. Mulji Jetha Market. (10481)

Hernia—Wonderful cure by outward application. Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (10261)

202. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Embossing machine saves money spent in printing letter-heads, envelopes, etc., Introductory price Rs. 5-4. Specimen work free. Himalaya Metal Works, Mansingh Gate, Aligarh, U.P. (10493)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

The Board of the Institute invite applications for the post of DEPUTY HEAD of the Department of Technical and Applied Chemistry from persons with suitable theoretical training and practical experience in the Technology of Oils, Fats and Allied Products.

The candidate appointed will be responsible to the Head of the Department wherein instruction and training are also provided in General Chemistry, Textile Chemistry, and the Chemistry of Foods and Drugs. He must be prepared to join the post on appointment and will be on probation for one year. The salary scale is Rs. 200—25—500.

Applications which should be made on prescribed form, copies of which can be had on request to the Principal and Secretary, will be received up to 23rd July, 1938.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
(8959)

NOTICE

IT IS PROPOSED to construct a Screw Pile Road Bridge across the Batane River in the Aurangabad Sub-division of Gaya District. The approximate cost of the work is Rs. 80,000.

Parties wishing to quote should approach the undersigned for particulars, at a very early date.

R. A. MURRAY,
A. M. Inst., C.E.,
District Engineer.
Gaya District Board, Gaya, E.I.R.
8969.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUNJAB.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from manufacturers of pumps, Electrical Motors and related gear for installation in connection with the Karol Tube Well Project. Instructions to firms wishing to tender and specifications can be obtained on application from the Officer on Special Duty, Tube Well Investigation, Irrigation Secretariat, "Ellerslie," Simla E.

Tenders will be opened on 15th August, 1938, at 12-00 noon in the Office of Officer on Special Duty, Tube well Investigation at the Irrigation Secretariat, "Ellerslie," Simla E. The successful Tenderer will be informed within one week and the first batch of ten pumps complete, must be delivered at Lahore by 31st December, 1938.
8968.

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loan advanced, on Estate, Hundi, Loan, Gold and Silver, Jewellery, Insurance Policy, and on credit, please write or see Norothamdas Harjivandas, Bankers, 56-A., Abdul Rahiman St., Bombay No. 3. (10509)

Wanted a Loan of Rs. 3,000 to construct a house, repayable with a monthly instalment of Rs. 100. Interest payable in advance. Apply Box 10487, "Bombay Chronicle".

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential: Mangoes, Lichis and miscellaneous grafts and flower plants at cheapest cost. Graft catalogue free. Superintendent, Universal Nursery, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga. (10501)

649. FURNITURE FOR SALE

For quality Furniture in modern style. Gujarat Furniture Works. Charni Road, Girgaum. 'Phone 25498 and 30144. (10479)

Public Notices

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTYEIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1938, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Hamam House" Hamam Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made for the year ended 31st March, 1938.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Vijay M. Merchant who has been appointed a Director under Article 86 of the Company's Articles of Association and retires under the same Article, but is eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

6th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the Meeting.

Bombay, 7th July, 1938.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from MONDAY, the 18th July to SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1938, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Monday, the 8th day of August, 1938, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on MONDAY, the 18th July, 1938, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.
8977.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1938, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Hamam House" Hamam Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up for the year ended 31st March 1938.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Vijay M. Merchant who has been appointed a Director under Article 86 of the Company's Articles of Association and retires under the same Article, but is eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

6th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Bombay, 7th July, 1938.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from MONDAY, the 18th July to SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1938, both days inclusive.

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8978.

FOR SALE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of 1,000 Tons second-hand rails steel 50 lbs. N.S. 30 ft. and 300 Tons of 41|4 lbs. second hand rails 18 ft. to 30 ft. Tenders are returnable on Wednesday the 27th July 1938 to the Superintendent of Store, B.B. & C.I.Rly., Ajmer, and are obtainable from the undersigned on application.

M. K. KAUL,
Ag Superintendent of Stores.
B.B. & C.I.Rly., Ajmer.
(8933)

Public Notices

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Wanted an experienced STENOGRAPHER, application should be addressed to—
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT
Navy Office, Bombay.
(8980)

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1938, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company "Hamam House," Hamam Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up for the year ended 31st March, 1938.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To elect a director in place of Mr. Vijay M. Merchant who has been appointed a Director under Article 86 of the Company's Articles of Association and retire under the same clause but is eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

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6th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

Bombay, 7th July, 1938.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJI & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 18th July to SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1938, (both days inclusive).

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1938, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on MONDAY, the 18th July, 1938, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

THE SHAREHOLDERS AT AHMEDABAD are advised to receive payments of their Dividends from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Kasondas, residing at Hari Bhakti Pole, Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad, on presenting their Share Certificates and the Warrants duly signed.
8979.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY

The Board of the Institute invite applications for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT (Mathematics). The selected candidate will have to conduct classes in Mathematics approaching the B.Sc. standard, and also in Technical Electricity, Physics, etc. Teaching experience essential.

Salary scale Rs. 170-10-250. One year's probation. Must join immediately.

Applications on prescribed form, copies of which can be had on request to the Principal and Secretary. Applications will be received not later than 23rd July, 1938.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
8960.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, REWA STATE

All the Catechu (Khair) coupes of Umaria Division will be sold by Public Auction on the 22nd of July, 1938, at 10 a.m. in Golaghar (Rewa Kothi), Rewa, C. I.

2. Period of contract one year but ending with 30th June, 1939.
3. Estimated yield but not guaranteed, 3,000 maunds.
4. An offer of Rs. 35,000 has been already received.
5. Bidder in whose name the contract is knocked down will have to deposit 1|4th of the contract money at once as first instalment and another quarter amount in cash or in property within a month as a security.
6. For details apply to the undersigned or to the Divisional Forest Officer, Umaria, B. N. Rly.

D. S. KHANDELWAL,
Chief Forest Officer, Rewa State,
Rewa, C.I. (Via Satna, G.I.P.Rly.)
K.C. (16)
4-7-38.
(8981)

Public Notices

WANTED

An Assistant Engineer (Civil) for Dharwar Municipality. The applicant should be a B.E. (Civil) of any recognised Indian University or possessing an equivalent or higher degrees of Foreign Universities. His age shall not be more than 30. One with previous experience preferred. Pay shall be Rs. 100—5—150 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 5 p.m. The appointment shall be on probation for two years subject to confirmation on approved service. The applications should reach this office on or before 25th of July 1938.

N. R. KOPPIKAR,
President.
Municipal Office, Dharwar,
Dated, 28-6-1938.
(8839)

FOR SALE

SEALED OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned up to the 17th July, 1938, for purchase of the following motor cars which can be inspected at Cement Chawls at Andheri, Versova Road.

1 Saloon Buick No. X1398, 7 Seaters.
1 Saloon Buick No. X4627, 5 seaters.
1 Saloon Opal No. T 7599, 4 Seaters.
1 Saloon Hillman No. W9474, 5 seaters.
1 General Motor Truck No. W 3203.

B. K. DESAI.
Official Liquidator,
The Indian Cotton Co., Ltd.,
(in liquidation).
Maneckji Wadia Bldg.,
125, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
7-7-38.
8973.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

The strip of land including the embankment of the 48" Vehar Pipe Line between the G.I.P. Railway near Kurla and the Old Agra Road (being private land of the Bombay Municipality) will be closed to public traffic for 24 hours from 10 a.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 15th to 10 a.m. (B.T.) on Saturday the 16th July, 1938.

Persons using the aforesaid land during that period without permission from the Bombay Municipality will be prosecuted for trespass.

E. A. NADIRSHAH,
B.A., B.E., B.Sc.,
M.Inst. C.E., M.I.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Bombay, 1st July, 1938.
8962.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those members and creditors (outside Sind) having any claim against the Muslim Provident Insurance Society, Napier Road, Karachi (In voluntary winding) and entitled to receive the payment therefore from the Society, that they are required to submit their claims to the undersigned on or before 20th July, 1938. The undersigned further make it clear that they would not hold themselves responsible for entertaining any claim submitted to them after the above date, which if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

Karachi 18th June, 1938.
(Sd.) HATIM A. ALAVI,
(Sd.) RIJHUMAL K. ADAVANI.
10512.

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, AJMER

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 11TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of those policy holders of the Society who are entitled to vote under Article 82 of Society's Articles of Association will be held at the Registered Office of the Society on 27th July, 1938, at 5 P.M. for the purpose of electing a Director out of such of the policy holders as be eligible under Article 83 of Society's Articles of Association.

Seth Nauratanmal retires by rotation this year and is eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Board.
P. G. MARATHEY,
General Manager.
8986.

Public Notices

THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of July, 1938, at 5 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March 1938.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., and Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

4th.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. R. C. Giles, who vacates that office under Article 98, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 18th July to WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th June, 1938.
(8985)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 238 of 1938.

Re: DAMODAR DADOBA MANTRI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at French Bridge, Bombay. ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: JOHN CAJETAN FERNANDEZ .... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 6th day of July, 1938, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated, this 7th day of July, 1938.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(8976)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF TIRUVADI

E.P. No. 536 OF 1937 IN O.S. No. 144|33

Kumbakonam District Munsif Court.

LAKSHMI AMMAL ..... Decreeholder (Petitioner)
T. S. VENKATACHARIAR ..... 3rd Respondent.

To 3RD RESPONDENT

TAKE NOTICE that the decreeholder has applied for execution of the decree and that immovable properties belonging to you have been attached and the E.P. is posted to 19th July, 1938, for your appearance.

V. VAIDYANATHA AIYAR,
Pleader.
Tanjore, 3rd June, 1938.
10511.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMROZE EDULJI COOPER of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Bungalow standing on a portion thereof, situate at Lonavla District, Poona, Sub-District of Maval and containing by admeasurement three acres, thirty goonthas, bearing Survey Nos. 196A and 196C and City Survey No. 5 and assessed by the Lonavla Municipality under C Ward No. 64.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1938.
SAHIAR & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(8986)

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Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 689 BALES COTTON BROACH FARM: BENGAL (KAITHAL: HISAR & HANSI): SAHARAN: GULABPURA: PUNJAB AMERICAN (4 F: 289 F: SAWGINNED) etc.

Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th July, 1938, at 2-15 p. m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room in Shed M 189 by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the above mentioned cotton slightly damaged by water salved from the fire that occurred to cotton of Messrs. Jumnadas Purbhoodas.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.

Grand Auction Sale of sparingly used high class household modern teak furniture, Broodwood Piano, typewriters, photo frame, curtains, cabinet and portable gramophone, carpet, rich cut glassware, crockery, best platedware, motor car, etc TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.). At "Ferndall" Bungalow, Caddle Road, Opp. the school, Mahim. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Tel. No. 22801.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.. T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs Hyland Co., of complete Bunglow furniture, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Steel Cabinet, Milner & Other safes, Remington portable typewriter, Singer Machine, H. M. V. Gramophone, Chesterfield sets, Wardrobes, Wrist watches, Harmoniums, A. C. Fans & Kelvinator, Remington typewriter, Bronze & Marble Figures, Dining table & chairs etc.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF FURNITURE of Messrs Merwanji and Sons, advertised to take place (to-day) Saturday, the 9th instant has been postponed 'sine die'.

BENNETT & CO.

NEW EMPIRE

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SPECIAL MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M. ON SUNDAY HELD OVER BY POPULAR DEMAND FOR A

SECOND WEEK

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents

GARY COOPER

in his greatest role

in

THE ADVENTURES OF MARCO POLO

with

SIGRID GURIE

a new Goldwyn "Discovery"

and

BASIL RATHBONE
ERNEST TRUEX
GEORGE BARBIER
ALAN HALE

AND A CAST OF 5,000
Released thru' United Artists

'Phone 20286.
Heavy rush on the plans.

PLEASE NOTE:

Annas 9 seats will be available in advance every morning at the booking office for all three shows for that particular day.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Friday.

Suicides are alarmingly on the increase in the city. Depression roused by unemployment for a long period is said to be the cause in most cases.

Two persons, both unemployed, committed suicide yesterday. Trambak Dattatara Pant, aged 25, unable to bear the pangs of hunger, jumped down from the terrace of Dadabhai Building at Kalachowkie and died.

He had a grim fight with poverty for a long time, and was hoping that something would turn up. He went about from office to office in search of a job Disgusted and depressed, he brooded over his lot and thought that death was his only deliverance.

Care-worn and haggard-looking, Ahmed Moluddin, a middle aged Mahomedan, went to the K. E. M. Hospital yesterday and cried out, "Do something for me. I can't bear this awful pain."

With these words, he fell down unconscious. Doctors rushed to his aid but he was beyond all human help—for he was dead.

A tale of woe and poverty lies behind this tragedy. Again it was a case of suicide caused by unemployment.

The deceased, it appears, had been unemployed for a long time. It is suspected that the deceased had taken poison.

A case of attempted suicide was decided to-day at the Esplanade Police Court. Here again, the attempt was caused by unemployment.

The Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by ptomaine poisoning, to-day, at the inquest on Purshottam Jivatram (30), who died in the G. T Hospital on the morning of June 20.

It was stated that the deceased had taken mango juice and pooris with wine at a dinner in the house of one Kasturchand Shah. When he returned home at 11 p.m. he started vomitting.

On the following day at about midnight, he became unconscious, and was removed to hospital, where he died soon after admission.

Ganoo Sakharam, a Mahar with six previous convictions, was sentenced to 18 months jail on a charge of theft.

The prosecution stated that while a school teacher was boarding a 'Down' train at Marine Lines on June 26, the accused deprived him of a wallet containing Rs. 180.

The accused was caught redhanded and arrested after a chase.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

Abdul Karim Sab Dada Sab, aged 26, was remanded into police custody at the Dadar Police Court on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

It was alleged that the accused drove his Fiat Car X5414 into the concrete fence of the Worli Waste Water Canal yesterday as he was driving along the Cleveland Road. He had only a temporary licence. Three persons were injured and the accused is at present in the Police Hospital.

Alleged Cheating

The story of how on account of an alleged disagreement of the horoscopes according to astrologers, a marriage function was broken off, was related in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day when P. N. K. Moorty, the bride's father charged with cheating Sreenivas Iyer, his wife and his son, the bridegroom.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, Advocate for the accused, arguing submitted that it was a matter of surprise to him on reading the complaint that the complainant did not intend to drag the Purohit and all relatives invited to the function also to the court when he managed to snatch a process against the mother and the son who had no hand in arranging the alliance.

All that happened was that the father, the first accused, arranged the match, extended invitations to relatives including his wife to the marriage, which was fixed for June 29, but the wife intimated by wire from Madras that certain astrologers had pronounced that the horoscope disagreed in some manner.

Therefore the function was broken off as the father of the bridegroom, his client, immediately brought to the notice of the complainant, this fact. Mr. Acharya added that it might be considered an unusual factor, which contributed to bring about this predicament, but looking to the custom of the community such a thing was not uncommon.

It was true that his client was paid Rs. 200 by the bride's father but he wondered where the cheating was. There was no meaning in his clients being put under a screw by the complainant in a Criminal Court.

Mr. Vaidya, for the Complainant, submitted that his client suffered an immense loss and that if the accused were not asked to pay they might go out of Bombay.

The Magistrate remarked that both parties must have suffered on account of thoughtlessness at the beginning. Nevertheless he suggested that they do settle by the accused paying at least the sum of Rs. 200 received for expenses. The Magistrate passed orders exempting the appearance of the mother and the proposed bridegroom.

Mr. Vaidya advocate, appeared for the complainant Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, Advocate, defended the accused.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I And II Programmes

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9 550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc/s for Transmission II.

a.m.
8.0 My favourites.
TRANSMISSION II
11.30 Vasant Amrit.
noon.
12.0 Yesterday's talk.
p.m.
12.15 Bombay orchestra: Pilu 12 30 Wazirbai of Poona; 12.55 Market rates announcements 1.5 Dance music; 1.30 Children's hour; 5.30 Musical debate; 6.0 Couple of Ghazals; 6.15 Marwa Thaat; 6.30 Vasant Amrit; 7.0 To Bhumijan; 7.45 Commercial news; 8.0 Gujrati books; 8.15 Review by Sarala Bannerjee; 8.15 Waziribai Khayal Thumri and Ghazal; 9.0 News (Hindustani); 9.15 Impatient's experiences talk by S. Satyamurti, M.L.A.; 9.30 News; 9.45 Books review by Mithi Chokst; 10.0 A I R Symphonic strings; 10.30 Henry Blain Humorous impersonations; 10.35 Dance music.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
7.0 Rising sun; 7.15 Ghazals; 7.35 Light Music Thumri; 7.55 Violin Recital; 8.5 Classical songs; 8.20 Mehboob Jan; 8.40 In English 8.50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
noon
12.0 For women only.
p.m.
12.30 Picked by Simla listener; 1.0 Picked by a Delhi Listener.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
5.45 Recorded Miscelleny; 5.50 Test; 6.5 Orchestral melodies; 6.20 Amateur attempts Thumri; 6.45 Test commentary; 7.0 Geet and Ghazals; 7.30 For village only; 8.0 Old favourites; 8.15 Oriental amusements discussion in Hindustani between Fashuddin and Mohd Jafri; 8.30 In lighter vein; 9.15 News weather in Hindustani; 9.30 In English; 9.45 from Silver screen; 10.0 Once seen, never forgotten talk by J.K. Cowley; 10.15 Melodies of the night; 10.30 Mehboob Jan; 10.50 News; 10.55 Test commentary.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II Programme as in Delhi I; 31.3 metres, 9.590 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,995 kc/s.
p.m.
5.45 to 7.30 Programme as in Delhi I; 7.30 Cock tail time; 8.0 to 8.30 Programme as in Delhi I; 8.30 Five dance tunes; 9.45 Sonata recital; 10.0 to 10.15 Programme as in Delhi I; 10.15 Sonata recital (contd.); 10 50 News; 10.55 Programme as in Delhi I; 11.10 Time signal. Close down.

Delhi—III Programme

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the programmes from Delhi II will be broadcast also on the following wavelengths:—Transmission I & II 19.8 m. 15,160 kc/s; Transmission III: 31.3 m. 9.590 kc/s.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 m., 810 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
p.m.
12.36 Market rates: 12.41 Memorics of Raie Da Costa; weather for ocean; 1.36 Ladies' hour; 1.51 Uma Bose 1.58 World news for women; 2.6 Records; 5.6 Football match commentary; 6.6 For countryside; 6.36 Probhavati; 6.56 Mohit Kumar Sinha Roy: Bamboo flute; 7.6 Matir dak; 7.51 Affairs in Far East talk in Bengali by Chowdhury; 8.6 News weather report (Bengali) 8.21 A. A. Khan 8-41 Rajkumari 9-1 Commercial News. Weather 9-6 News 9-21 Pansy Ferris: Soprano 9-36 Rhythm on Records.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani 5-45 Naz Begam 6-0 Roshan Lal 6-20 Mehr Bakhsh 6-25 Nawab Bai 6-50 Champa Kali 6-55 Naz Begam 7-20 Roshan Lal 7-40 Readings from Books 7-55 Nawab Bai 8-15 Hour with villagers News, Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Naz Begam and Nawab Bai 9-55 Roshan Lal 10-10 Instrumental Music 1015 Gardish play in Hindustani.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
p.m.
6-30 Classical Music 6-50 Inayat Bai Dheruwali 7-10 A Sarangi Recital 7-15 Ashiq Ali Khan 7-30 For Countryside 8-0 Inayat Dheruwali 8-15 Poetry in Making in Hindustani 8-55 Classical Music News Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Sir Fazal-i-Husain talk by Sir Sikander Hayat Khan Relayed from Simla 10-10 Ashid Ali Khan 10-35 Inayat Bai Dheruwali.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
p.m.
6-30 Gauhar Sultana 6-55 Purshottam Das 7-15 Stamp Collecting: How to Begin, talk in Hindustani by S. I. Shad 7-20 V. N. Thakar 7-45 Bhola Nath 7-55 Faqir ki Sada 8-10 V. N. Thakar 8-35 Gauhar Sultana 9-0 Purshottam Das News. Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Are all Indians alike? talk by Durga Das 10-0 Purshottam Das 10-20 V. N. Thakar 10-40 Gauhar Sultana.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres, 1,420 kc/s.
p.m.
5-30 Shrimati C. Meenakshi 6-0 Carnatic Orchestra 6-5 Shrimati Mohanambal 7-15 Co-operation talk in Telugu by V. R. Pantulu 7-30 Shrimati Mohanambal 8-10 Musical Interlude 8-20 Amateur Music 8-30 Molayappa Sastry: Vocalist 9-15 News, Weather 9-30 New Books review 9-45 Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres. 4,950 kc/s.
p.m.
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I 6-0 For Villager (Telugu) 6-30 For Villager (Tamil) 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I 9-45 Malayappa Sastry.

B. B. C. Programme

p.m.
7-30 Louisiana Boy 8-16 Victor Olof Sextet 8-45 At Black Dog 9-15 Monologues in Melody 9-30 News 10-0 Test commentary 10-10 Haigh Marshall String Orchestra 10-55 Test.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

WELLINGTON Daily: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.

WALT DISNEY'S

FIRST FULL-LENGTH FEATURE PRODUCTION

and the Seven Dwarfs

Hear "Whistle While You Work" —"With a Smile and a Song"— "Some Day My Prince Will Come" —"Isn't This a Silly Tune?" and the other swell songs!

All in the Marvelous MULTIPLANE TECHNICOLOR

GW D.P

Plans Open— Phone 22666

Sunday Morning Show at 10 a. m.

"OVER THE HILL"

with JAMES DUNN and SALLY EILERS

GENERAL FILMS, LTD. *Presents*

BAGHBAN

STARRING:

★ BIMLA KUMARI & ★ NANDREKER

with

SITARA, ASHRAF KHAN, NAZIR, K. N. SINGH, LALLA YAKOOB, YASMIN, WASTI, MIRZA MUSHARAF, PUTLI, JAMNA.

An Original Story—Grand Music—Magnificent Acting by an All-Star Cast, Unrivalled Technique, Make "BAGHBAN" the Greatest Picture of 1938.

Director: A. R. KARDAR

From SATURDAY, JULY 16 AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

3RD WEEK

THE PICTURE OF TO-DAY Highly Praised by the "TIMES OF INDIA" Repentence)

Men Betray Women

Starring:
*KOKILA, *INDU RANI, *NAYAMPALLY, *SHIV RANI* *BANERJI

Story by: APPA TIPNIS

Direction: SHELLEY GHOSE

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

To-day, To-morrow Matinee 2-30 p.m.

W. I. A. A. Treasure Hunt On July 12

The Secretary, W. I. A. A. writes:—

Motorists who enter for the W. I. A. A's Treasure Hunt on July 12th, and all motorists are welcome, whether members of the Association or not—will have to turn themselves into detectives for the evening.

The Treasure Hunters will assemble at the Gateway of India at 9-30 p.m. where each one will be given a printed slip bearing a clue in verse. It is here that detective work begins. Having solved the clue the hunters will dash to the spot indicated where the second clue will be given to them in exchange for the first.

No one need be put off by the amount of detective ability required for most of the clues are well within the reach of Watson's abilities and do not require the superhuman genius of Sherlock Holmes.

The Secretary of the W. I. A. A., will be very glad to hear from anybody who wishes to enter for the Treasure Hunt.

W. I. A. A. Refused To Be Daunted

One or two people have suggested that in running their Treasure Hunt for motorists and it is emphasised that non-member of the Association will be welcome during the monsoon, the W.I.A.A. are being unduly optimistic.

On the other hand, the more sporting school of thought considers that a Treasure Hunt in the rain has its advantages and might be more fun than one in fine weather.

Whichever point of view is held, the W.I.A.A. are expecting a very large number of entries from enthusiastic motorists of all kinds and since the event will not take more than 2 1/2 hours it should be most enjoyable.

July 12 is the day; entry forms may be had from the Secretary of the W.I.A.... 12 Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

Entrants should note that the point of assembly will be the W.I.A.A. Headquarters at 12 Wodehouse Road, not the Gateway of India as previously announced and motorists are advised to assemble in time.

FAILURE OF JUSTICE AVERTED

Important Ruling By Andheri Sub-Judge

"To take possession of the attached buffaloes the claimant must deposit Rs. 300 (i.e., decretal amount), and further give an undertaking that if his claim fails, the deposit shall go to satisfy the decretal amount and further.

"No Advocate can certify the solvency of any surety, for that is enjoined by a High Court Circular"

These were the two important rulings, of a far-reaching effect given by Mr Katpitia, the learned Sub-Judge at the Andheri Civil Court lately.

Before these rulings were given, any claimant, colluding with the defendant Bhayya and falsely and fraudulently claiming the attached buffaloes (before or after judgment) had merely to prefer a claim in that respect stating that the attached buffaloes were his and in due course he would get the possession of the attached buffaloes on his depositing half the decretal amount and furnishing security for the remainder half, and an Advocate as a matter of course certified the solvency of the surety offered by the claimant, so that by so doing he would, by further employing dilatory tactics, prolong the claim and other proceedings for wellnigh six months, at the end of which the wet buffaloes became a dry and then, on his false claim being disallowed by the Court, he would hand over these dry buffaloes to the Court and merrily take away the amount deposited and get the security bond cancelled.

Thus the defendant colluding with a claimant put up for the purpose would defeat the just claim of the creditor, for the dry buffaloes, in the city of Bombay and in its suburbs would not fetch even one-sixth of the price of the original wet-buffaloes which had been attached.

The absurdity of the whole thing was pointed out by Mr. R. B. Andhyarujina, Advocate for the attaching creditor, in a suit filed by Messrs. Rezashah Dairy Farm to recover the arrears of rents from a Bhayya. The learned Sub-Judge, Mr. Katpitia after hearing the arguments from both sides remarked that point was never raised before him by Advocate before.

Mr. Andhyarujina citing several Acts and authorities argued that this practice was neither warranted by the Civil Procedure Code nor by the provisional Small Causes Court Act. He, further argued that though this practice which had continued for a long time in that Court had worked out justly and equitably in respect of other goods, such as pigs, buffaloes, carts, furniture, etc., it, as a matter of fact, had resulted in a failure of justice in this specific case of wet buffaloes.

On hearing the arguments from both sides, the other side being represented by Mr. Vagh, Advocate, the learned Judge gave his rulings on the points raised as above, and passed orders accordingly, cancelling the former warrant made according to the old practice.

INCOME-TAX STAFF TO BE INCREASED

SIMLA, July 8.

An increase in Income Tax staff to bring the existing establishment to a level compatible with efficiency, is, it is understood, under contemplation of the Government of India.

Enquiries go to show that, apart from the usual complement of ministerial and menial staff, the proposed increase provides for the addition of 11 Assistant Income-tax Officers and four Examiners of Accounts for Bengal, two Income-tax Officers and four Inspector-Accountants for Bihar and Orissa, five Assistant Income-tax Officers for Bombay city five Assistant Income-tax Officers for Bombay mofussil, one Assistant Income-tax Officer for Sind and six First Grade Inspectors for the Central Provinces and the United Provinces.—United Press.

WORLD OF SPORT— HOME AND ABROAD

Americans Swept The Board At Wimbledon

(BY LOOKER-ON)

Another Wimbledon has come and gone. If anything, it proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the Mecca of the Lawn Tennis World remains as popular as ever, despite the fact that some of its leading lights had deserted its fold and some others were prevented from competing in it for one reason or another. The most notable absentees were G. Von Cramm, Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwick. The German Ace, who was runner-up for three years in succession, came into the clutches of the Laws of his Country and is now undergoing imprisonment. And the Australian pair who had the distinction of conquering the World Champion, Donald Budge, on their own soil last year, stayed away in order to improve their country's chances for winning the Davis Cup. Among the women, Dorothy Round, the holder of the Singles title, was absent India had special interest in this year's tournament, because the members of her Davis Cup team took part in it.

INDIA'S EXCELLENT DEBUT

Of course the Indians were eliminated before they reached the final stages of the tournament. But as I said before, they gave sufficiently good displays to warrant more tours in foreign countries, especially in Europe, or our promising stars as frequently as possible. Plenty of experience abroad alone will fit them up for big victories. Any amount of training and coaching at home will not do half as much for a player as a season or two in Europe. I have no doubt the experience which our players have gained this year will stand them in good stead in their future careers. I only hope they will on their return home give the benefit of their experience to their juniors and that the A.I.L.T.A. would pursue their present policy in the years to come.

BUDGE—THE CENTRAL FIGURE

The Americans have created history this year. They monopolised all the events on the card—an achievement which once the tournament developed into a world competition, no country could boast of. Not only that they claimed two second positions as well. The central figure of this wonderful drama was Donald Budge, the red-haired Californian, who repeated his last year's performance of capturing all the three titles open to men. In this he was assisted by his old partners, Gene Mako and Alice Marble. Helen Wills Moody won the Women's Crown, while Alice Marble annexed the Women's Double in company with Sarah Palfrey Fabian. It is worthy of note that Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabian took the second positions in Women's Singles and Mixed Doubles respectively the latter supported by the German player, Henner Henkel. The United States may well be proud of this great achievement by her children.

A FEAT UNPARALLELED.

The success of Donald Budge is unparalleled in the history of Lawn Tennis. No other player of his sex has been able to attain the distinction which has come to his lot. In addition to wearing the triple crown of Wimbledon twice in succession, he has the unrivalled record of winning all the four principal Championships of the world, namely, British, American, Australian and French, during the same year, that is, from one Wimbledon to another. The only other player to claim this glory was Suzanne Lenglen whose premature demise the whole tennis world mourns today. She earned this unique merit in the years of 1920, 1922 and 1925. Budge gained his titles with such ease and comfort that he never felt seriously extended. The fact that he did not give away single set in his Singles matches show very clearly that he stands head and shoulders above all his rivals. "Bunny" Austin and Franjo Puncec who met him in the final stages, could but wrest only four and seven games respectively from him in three sets!

HENKEL AND FABIAN IN TWO FINALS

In the men's and mixed Doubles his superiority was equally overwhelming, although in the finals of the Men's event Henkel and Von Metaxa put up a gallant fight against the holders drawing them to four sets. In the Mixed Doubles, however, Henkel and Sarah Palfrey Fabian went down without any serious opposition. Five games were all that they could snatch away from their victors. It will be noticed that Henkel reached the final round of the two Doubles events, although in Singles he admitted an easy defeat at the hands of Austin in the penultimate round. Evidently his partial successes were a tribute to the valuable support of his partners. In both these events British pairs such as Hughes and Wilde Russel and Freda James, and Shaves and Miss Saunders had a look-in of the penultimate rounds, but they found their opponents too good to survive further.

RECORDS BY THE HELENS

In Women's Singles, Helen Wills Moody created a record on her own account. During the eleven years since she first appeared at Wembledon, she has won the Championship eight times—a feat which no other player can boast of. Having regard to the fact that she regained this title after giving up tennis for two years due to a serious injury and that at the age of 32, it talks volumes of her tremendous superiority over her contemporaries. Only once was she defeated in her Wimbledon career and that was by that incomparable genius of the game, Suzanne Lenglen, at the very beginning of her career. Since Suzanne's departure from Amateur tennis, she has practically reigned supreme. It is a pity that her compatriot, Helen Jacobs, who by the way, was unseeded this year, but succeeded in entering the final round was unable to fight on level terms owing to an injury. This is the seventh occasion the latter has reached the ultimate stage, having won the title in 1936.

HAND OF PROFESSIONALISM

The only event in which England had a share of the honours was in Women's Doubles where "Billy" Yorke assisted Mme. Mathieu to reach the final round. But it must be remembered that this pair won the title last year and was actually deprived of it by Sarah Palfrey Fabian and Alice Marble. It was really a poor season for Britain!

On the whole it was a disappointing Wimbledon this year from the spectators' point of view. Homeric struggles were few and far between. And some of the noted stars like Austin, Henkel, Menzel, and Kho-Sin-Kie among men, and Anita Lizana, Panna Zedrezejouska, Kay Shammers and Peggy Scriven gave poor accounts of themselves. The Yugoslavian players, Puncec, Pallada and Kukuljevic, Frau Sperling, Thelma Coyne, Miss Andrews, Mme. Henooten, and the rising British players showed themselves fairly well. It is hoped that the next season will be better and more thrilling than the one just closed. Who says that professionalism has not robbed Wimbledon of some of its best performers?

Football

ROVERS CUP PROSPECTS

First Round Matches In Meakin Cup

The following teams have sent in their entries for Bombay's leading football tournament, the Rovers Cup:—

Sandemanians' Club, Quetta; Gymkhana Football Club, Peshawar Cantt., Champion Football Club, Delhi, Young Men's Sports Club, Delhi, Lucknow Sports Association, Lucknow, Aryan Club, Calcutta, 1st Bn.. The Cheshire Regiment, Bombay, 14th Heavy Battery, R.A., Bombay, 1st Bn. The Somerset Light Infantry, Poona, 1st Bn. the North Staffordshire Regiment, Poona, 3rd Field Brigade R. A. Kirkee, 2nd Bn. the Suffolk Regiment, Mhow, 1st Bn. the Lincolnshire Regiment, Nasirabad, Rajputana, 5th Field Brigade R. A. Nasirabad, Rajputana.

LOCAL ENTRIES

The following are the local entries:—

The Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay, Bombay City Football Club, Bombay, Bombay United Football Club, Bombay, Caltex Club, Bombay B. B. & C. I Railway, Bombay.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Negotiations are going on with the following:—

Mohammedan Sporting, Calcutta, East Bengal Railway Calcutta, Bangalore Muslims, Bangalore, Bangalore Blues, Bangalore, Shinning Football Club, Kohat, Muslim Football Club, Quetta, Afghan Football Club, Peshawar, Friends Union Club, Nasirabad, Rajputana, Hyderabad XI, Hyderabad Deccan, 1st Bn. Hampshire Regiment, Kamptee, 6th Field Brigade, R. A. Mhow, All Blues and All Reds from Jamshedpur

Meakin Cup

The following is the programme of the first round matches in the Meakin Cup Football Tournament, which is open to military teams only:—

MONDAY, July 18: 14th Heavy Battery, R.A. vs. 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regiment.

TUESDAY, JULY 19: 1st Bn. Somerset Light Infantry vs. 1st. Bn. Cheshire Regiment.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20: 5th Field Brigade, R.A. vs. 3rd Field Brigade, R. A.

THURSDAY, JULY 21: 1st Bn. North Staffordshire Regiment vs. 2nd Bn. Suffolk Regiment.

All these matches will be played at the Cooperage, commencing daily at 5-45 p.m.

RUGGER WEEK.

The following is the programme of the matches to be played at the Cooperage, in the Rugger Week, arranged by the Bombay Gymkhana:—

MONDAY, JULY 11: Mhow vs. Yorks and Lancs. Regiment.

TUESDAY, July 12: Cathedral Old Boys vs. Hammers F. F.

WEDNESDAY, July 13: Bombay Gymkhana 'A' vs. Mhow.

THURSDAY, JULY 14: Cathedral Old Boys vs. Yorks and Lancs. Regiment.

FRIDAY, JULY 15: Mhow vs. Army (combined).

SATURDAY, JULY 16: Bombay Gymkhana 'A' vs. Yorks and Lancs. Regiment.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Mrs. C. B. Sethna will present the trophies to the winners and runners-up of the (first division) Harwood League Football Tournament, at the Cooperage on Saturday evening.

Second Division Harwood League

VICTORY FOR B. E. S. T.

Bombay City 'B' Beaten By Late Goal

Friday's game, in the second division, of the Harwood League Football Tournament, which was played between the B.E.S.T. and the second string of the Bombay City resulted in a close victory for the Tramway Company by a late and only goal.

Despite being without the services of their star players, the 'Best' lasted out to win both points.

Exchanges were fairly even for about 10 minutes, following which the City goal had a narrow escape, when Lissenburg took a good shot, but the ball hit the upright and returned to play.

Tramway forwards attacking and the City defending was how the game went on for the next few minutes. It was a good pass that came from Rose, but Satur failed to turn it to advantage for the 'Best', heading wide from a near range.

The game going on, more or less in slow motion, found the teams at love—all at half-time.

It was the same tale in the second period, the Tramwaymen doing most of the attacking and on one occasion D'Souza, their outside-left, dashed up, with the ball in front of him, but this effort bore no fruit. D'Souza missing the mark the ball going yards out of the proper place.

Rose, Electrician's right-winger, who injured his leg just before the change of ends, did not come in after resumption and the B.E.S.T. played with four men in the attack-line.

ONLY GOAL.

After a couple of unsuccessful attempts, the 'Best' drew blood about 4 minutes before the end, Tulley beating Ernst from close quarters and winning both points for his side.

RESULT:—

B.E.S.T.	1 Goal.
BOMBAY CITY 'B'	Nil.

TEAMS:

B.E.S.T. L. Smith; Moore and Elliott; Elish, Tulley and Lewis; Rose, Satur, Lissenburg, Kolabker and D'Souza.

BOMBAY CITY 'B': Ernst; Michael and Montgomery, Elwood, Preece and Adil; Griffiths, Jones, Thomson, Dalley and Dietkar.

REFEREE: Shanker Lingam.

LINESMEN: Sh. Ahmed Din and Cooperage Chokra.

To-day's Inter-League Match

Cheshires vs. Indian Football League Cooperage at 5-30 p.m.

LESLIE AMES IN CAR ACCIDENT

LONDON, (By Mail).

Leslie Ames, the England Test cricketer, gave evidence at the Lewisham inquest—adjourned on first hearing because Mr. Ames was playing at Lords—on a cyclist who was fatally hurt in a collision at Sidcup.

The cyclist was Arthur John Hattersley, 57, a retired fruiterer, of Rochester-way, Sidcup, and a police witness said that after the accident no lamp belonging to the cycle could be found

FINGER IN SPLINTS

Mr. Ames had his right hand bandaged and the small finger in splints.

Mr. T. Springer said that Mr. Ames spent recently in a nursing home recovering from the effects of an anaesthetic to reduce the fracture of the finger.

Giving an address in Woodlandsavenue, Gillingham, Kent, he said that at 10 p.m., while he was driving his car, the cyclist came straight in front of him.

He swerved, but could not avoid John Hattersley.

The coroner, Major W.H. Whitehouse: Did you see any light on the cycle—I saw no light whatever.

INJURED AT LORD'S

Mr Ames added that the nearside front mudguard of his car was buckled and one of the headlamps broken.

Major Whitehouse, turning to him, asked: "Did you get that injury, recently?—Yes, sir. It is nothing to do with the accident.

He said he had driven ten or eleven years and had never had an accident.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated Mr. Ames, the foreman stating that they considered the cyclist having no light, made it impossible for Mr. Ames to see him.

Mysore Students' Federation

BANGALORE: July 8.

The Mysore Students' Federation will be held in the middle of August next, under the presidentship of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

It is understood that the organisers of the Federation have approached Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to inaugurate the session.—United Press.

PRINCES MUST TAKE NOTE

Plea For Advancement Sequel To Awakening In Orissa States

CUTTACK: July 7.

"It is a pleasant surprise to me to see the marvellous awakening among the States' people of Orissa and I believe that this awakening is a wonderful phenomenon, which is visible in all the Indian States to-day. Groaning under the political and economic disabilities which are more acute in the States than in British India, the people there have become impatient and that is why they are taking steps to assert their right. It is for the princes to take note of the time and for the moulders of public life to think, rather seriously, whether or not the time has come when more serious attention must be paid to this problem and prompt action be taken to meet their just and immediate demands."

Thus declared Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference, addressing a public meeting in the Cuttack Town Hall yesterday, held under the auspices of the Orissa Legislative Assembly.—United Press.

POLICE PARTY FIRED AT

Villagers Mistake Them For Dacoits

PATNA: July 7.

According to a report from Gaya, a singular comedy of errors was enacted in the village of Kishunpur, in Wazirganj Police Station.

On representation from the villagers, who apprehended dacoities at night, it is stated, the Superintendent of Police, Gaya, sent out a special police party to guard the village. While the members of the party were moving cautiously at dead of night, a defence party of the village, mistaking them for dacoits, fired at them injuring a Choukidar and an outsider, who joined the party. With great difficulty, however, the police party established their identity before the members of the defence party.

It may be mentioned here that defence parties have been organised and police guards posted at strategic points throughout the district at the instance of the Superintendent of Police.—United Press.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

10 p.m.
Thursday,
July 14th
Grand
Gala
Opening
AT
KRISHNA TALKIES,
Dubash Theatre

MINERVA PRODUCTION

Minerva Movietone's
Scathing Social Screen
Revelation

"JAILOR"

Being the Story of a Heart that turned into Stone and was transformed into Flesh and blood once more!

Directed By:—
SOHRAB MODI

STARRING:
★ SOHRAB MODI
★ LEELA CHITNIS
SHEELA, SHAREEFA, etc.

ART at is Highest!
DANCE at is Noblest!!

"TANDAVA NRITYA"

THE DANCE OF UNIVERSAL DISSOLUTION

By
SITARA DEVI
winner of the
TAGORE MEDAL
for the DANCE art and of the
GOHAR GOLD MEDAL
for Screen Performance

THE DANCE OF SHIVA,
The Third in the Trinity
SPECIALLY RELEASED
for YOU
and
your FAMILY

ON THE SCREEN
TANDAVA NRITYA
TO-DAY & DAILY

with the glorious Screen Romance

"PATH OF GLORY"

Starring:—
BAI SUNDERABAI, PRABHADEVI, Parashar
NAVIN YAGNIK, etc.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-45 P.M. Sat. and Sunday, Matinee at 2-30 P.M.

SACK-CLOTH and ASHES
replaced
SCEPTRE and CROWN!

He had Loved:
He had Lived:
He had Enjoyed!

He was a Monarch with a Harem of 1,600 wives!

'GOPICHAND'

Saraswati Cinetone's Glamorous Filmusical

Produced by: Dadasaheb Torney.
Directed by: Bhai C. Pendharkar.
Starring
Leela, Chandrakant, Ratnaprabha, Usha, etc.

Distributors:—
KAPURCHAND LTD.
Bombay 4.

COMING SOON AT Opera House

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 12, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 10, 1357
Parsi: Behman 7, 1307
Hightide: 10-35; 21-56
Lowtide: 3-31; 16-34
Sunset: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

Last China Day, Sale of Chinese Flags: Proceeds to go to Congress Ambulance Unit for China.

S. S. 'Rajputana' with mails sails at 1 p.m.

Municipal Schools Committee. 3-10 p.m.

Monday, July 11.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, July 12.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, July 13.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

DNYANESHVARI EXPLANATION

Under the auspices of the Arya Mahila Samaj, Prof. N. R. Phatak will commence explaining the Dnyaneshvari from to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

INFLUENCE OF KORAN

Under the auspices of the Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen, to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jamiat's Hall (138, Nagdevi Street) Moulana Surti, ex professor of Arabic at the Jamiah Milliah Islamish, Delhi, will deliver a lecture on "Influence of the Kuran on Human Life."

HINDU WOMEN'S HOSTEL

"The Secretary of the Hostel for Hindu women students informs that the hostel has started from 1st instant at Mr. Kothari's bungalow (ground floor) 4th lane, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Lady students desirous of joining it should please communicate for By-laws and rules of the Hostel with the Secretary. There is room for more admissions.

A.-I. KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI YOOWAN CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Yoowan Conference will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Nassur Cabin," Patel Building Sandhurst Road.

In conjunction with the latest "MARCH OF TIME" Entitled "INSIDE NAZI GERMANY" —the inside working of modern Germany!

NEXT SAT. REGAL

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Housemaster" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Fools for Scandal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Think Fast, Mr. Moto" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"China Clipper" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Bad Man of Brimstone" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Snow White" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
BROADWAY—"His Lordship" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Adventures of Marco Polo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at the school hall, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay 4.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE

The monthly concert will be held at Chikitsak Samuha School, Wagle Hall, Kandewady, Girgaum, Bombay, to-night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss Sushila Tembe and Bai Tarabai Nandodkar will entertain the members with Vocal Music and classical dances.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND
(From A Correspondent.)

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Shri Shivaji Educational Branch of the Fund was held on Sunday last in the Bombay Education League's High School, Diwan Bahadur N. V. Sayanna presiding. A large number of shareholders and others were present. Prizes were distributed to about 200 school going children.

The President paid a donation of Rs. 151 in sacred memory of his dear departed mother

"YOGA DARSHAN"

Mr. Vaijanath L. Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagwadgita Pathashala to-day (Saturday), at 8 a.m. (B.T.) on "Yoga Darshan."

ARYA SAMAJ

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Pandit Premkumar will deliver a public lecture on The Work of the Arya Samaj to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT

A debate on "We are more miserable than our fathers" will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Muslim Students Union Blavatsky Lodge, under the joint auspices of The Muslim Students' Union, Bombay, and the Young Theosophists. Mr. Wilfred Singh will propose and Mr. G. B. Prabhu will oppose Mr. Gulamalli C. Moolji will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered correspondence for Mauritius per S.S. "Akbar" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m respectively on Tuesday the 12th instant.

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Saturday the 9th instant instead of as previously notified.

THE TOPS IN AIR THRILLS THAT NEVER LET YOU DOWN!

Warner Bros. Present
"CHINA CLIPPER"
From the Producers, Author, and Star of "Ceiling Zero", with
PAT O'BRIEN
ROSS ALEXANDER
BEVERLY ROBERTS
HUMPHREY BOGART
MARIE WILSON
Joseph Crehan • Joseph King • Addison Richards • Directed by Raymond Enright
A First National Picture
The first heroic dramatization of the titanic battle of human hearts and lives . . . that made possible the most glorious flying feat of all time!

EROS

Reduced Matinee Rates Rs. 1|2, 9 as & 6 as.

Daily: 3-30 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Mr. JABIR ALI, a prominent Congressman, who has been elected President of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board.

CHINA DAY

To-day's Meeting At Bullion Exchange Hall

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District "C" Ward Congress Committee a public meeting for Ambulance Unit to China will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the Bullion Exchange Hall under the Presidentship of Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia, Messrs. Umashankar Dixit G. P. Hatheesing, Sunderdas Morarji Sheth, Ganpatishankar Desai, Manibhai Sheth will speak.

MULK RAJ ANAND TO SPEAK ON "OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE"

To-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge (French Bridge), Dr. Mulk Raj Anand will lecture on "Our Cultural Heritage" under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. M. R. Masani will preside.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL.

The annual general meeting of the Mandal will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Orient High School. Members should make it a point to attend.

It has been proposed to make some changes in the constitution, and in the aims and objects of the Mandal so as to make it more representative and capable of putting in more constructive work.

Those members who wish to make suggestions regarding the above proposal should communicate to the Hon. Secretaries.

BALKAN-JI-BARI.

A variety programme consisting of stories, jokes, recitations, songs, tongue twisters, etc., will be given by children to-morrow (Sunday) at "Gulistan", 7th Road, Khar, at 8 a.m. All boys and girls and elders can attend. Sisters Medhairni, Aloo, Sheila, Kamala, and Brothers Natwarlal, Sham, Martin, Dhirajlal, Kantilal, Albert, Sanjaya, Parmanand, Anil, Dhansukh and others will take part in the programme. Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla will preside.

Members of the Chinese goodwill Mission singing the Chinese National Songs before the commencement of Thursday's public meeting at the C. J. Hall, on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Sino-Japanese War. The entire audience is seen standing.

LIQUIDATOR FOR TRAVANCORE BANK

Appointment Confirmed By High Court

The adjourned hearing of the petition made by Mr. K. M. Mazumdar, for the appointment of a liquidator for the Travancore National and Quilon Bank came before Mr. Justice Engineer on Friday.

A provisional liquidator had been appointed by his Lordship some time ago, when the petition was presented. The appointment was confirmed at the hearing on Friday.

His Lordship also passed orders in regard to the powers which the liquidator was to exercise in connection with the Bank's branches in Bombay Presidency, Calcutta and Delhi for which the appointment was made.

The liquidator was empowered to put his seal on all the branches concerned, to take possession of all assets, claims, etc. of the branches, to take proceedings to realise the claims and to defend all suits against the Bank.

The liquidator was ordered not to incur more liabilities for the Bank than those already existing. He was also ordered to give all proper help to the Reserve Bank of India in its investigations of the affairs of the Travancore Bank.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer "Clan Macneil" left Suez on the morning of Thursday July 7.

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Murdoch" left Liverpool, on 6th evening.

CITY'S GENEROUS RESPONSE

Mr. Hatheesing On Significance Of India's Help To China

BOMBAY, July 8.

Mr. G. P. Hatheesing, Secretary of the Congress China Ambulance Sub-Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press with regard to the Congress Medical Mission to China:—

"The people of Bombay have responded generously to the call of our President to help us to collect the necessary fund for our medical mission. Volunteers of the city have taken up the appeal with zeal and enthusiasm. But I feel there is a certain confusion amongst our people. They feel that there are many things to be done in India; why then should we extend our hand to China even though it may be a very small one.

Confusion in our minds seems to arise from the fact that we have not clearly grasped the significance of our struggle against British Imperialism. China too is a sufferer from Imperialist aggression. The conquest of China means strengthening the forces of imperialism all over the world. Our people who have fought bravely for many years to win Independence must realise that strengthening of these forces means harder struggle in future. If, therefore, we in our attempt to win freedom for our country realise that China also is fighting our struggle, our sympathy would be turned into an active support.

PLEA FOR MORE UNDERSTANDING

"I, therefore, appeal again that our efforts should be met with more understanding, and hence a far generous support should come from the people who were once in the very vanguard of our movement. May I remind you the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"The response of the heart is more vital and deeper than the answer that the mind can give. And yet, it is essential that our minds should appreciate the inner significance of the grim struggle that is going on in the Far East for the future of the world and of India which is intimately connected with it."—United Press.

BOMBAY (SUBURBS) STUDENTS' UNION.

The Secretary B. S. U. (Suburbs) writes:—

The general meeting of the above Union will be held on Sunday, 24th July, 1938. The place and time will be announced at a later date. The membership forms should be handed over to the Secretary, at "Verma House" 14th Road, Khar, on or before 17th July 1938. Members who do not send their forms with due subscription on the above date will not be entitled to take part in the election. The copy of the Draft constitution can be had from the secretary on sending 3/4 anna stamp for postage

MARWADI COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL BOYS MISSING

The Managing Trustees, Marwari Commercial High School, Gajdhar Park, Bombay, writes:—

Three school boys of our high school are missing from the school premises at 2 p.m. on Thursday, therefore, we request all concerned to communicate to us instantly if the trace of any of them be found.

Their identifications are as follows:

1 Harprasad Mahadeo Marwari age 12 short statured, black mark on cheek wearing woolen shirt colour wheat.

2 Mohanlal Manaklal Khetan age 14, tall-statured wearing shirt colour wheat.

3 Ramhitkari Gayadatt Bhaiya age 12 wearing Gandhi cap.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The south railway, crossing at Vile Parle is subjected to heavy traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian and the present width of this railway crossing and the roads on either side is inadequate. Motor cars, bullock carts, cycles, lorries and hand carts stand in jumbled order at both ends awaiting the gates to be opened and once the gates are opened then there is quite a jam and many a serious accidents have been saved by mere luck. To add to this congestion on many occasions you will notice herds of cattle crossing over. This level crossing I understand has seen many requests from the public to widen the gates but little or no heed seems to have been paid. With the fast development of this town which is at present being experienced, the railway authorities would do well to either widen this gate or erect another gate on the Northern side so that the press of both pedestrians and traffic could be diverted from both the gates. A similar situation is experienced at the level crossing near the Santa Cruz Railway Station, I once more insist that the railway authorities must look into this matter.

SUBURBAN ROADS.

While on the subject I feel something must be said on the deplorable conditions of most of the roads in the suburban area. Roads throughout the suburban area are full of pot holes which make travel a tedious job rather than the pleasure it is. To the motorists there is the fear of wear and tear of his car while to the pedestrians who go about mostly barefooted there is the grave danger to limb and life.

In the Bandra area the deplorable condition of the roads is said to be due to the laying of drainage pipes but in most of the places drainage pipes were laid long ago, and the municipality ought to put these roads right. The Kantwady Scheme and the St. Sebastian's Colony have many such roads whose very rut cries under the moving vehicle. The Mount Mary Road leading to the Bandra Hill is at present proving very dangerous especially the hair pin bend. The Hill Road which joins this road is fully tarred while this small stretch of road which is only about half a mile in length has been allowed to stand as before. This road is the only road that takes the thousands of pilgrims to the shrine whose feast is annually celebrated in September. The municipality would do well to tarr this, so that it would be a boon to both motorist and pedestrians.

EKADASHI FESTIVAL.

Yesterday the Hindu population of the Suburbs celebrated their annual Ekadashi festival with great pomp and devotion. In the closer areas of our city very little of the celebration was seen but further down the traditional methods of celebrating this feast were adopted. Most of the suburban temples were full of devotees with offerings. In the early hours of the morning if you took a walk along the seashores you might have noticed men, women and children having a dip in the sea. this is one of the customs of the Koli caste on the day of this festival.

NINE SEATS FOR SANTA CRUZ.

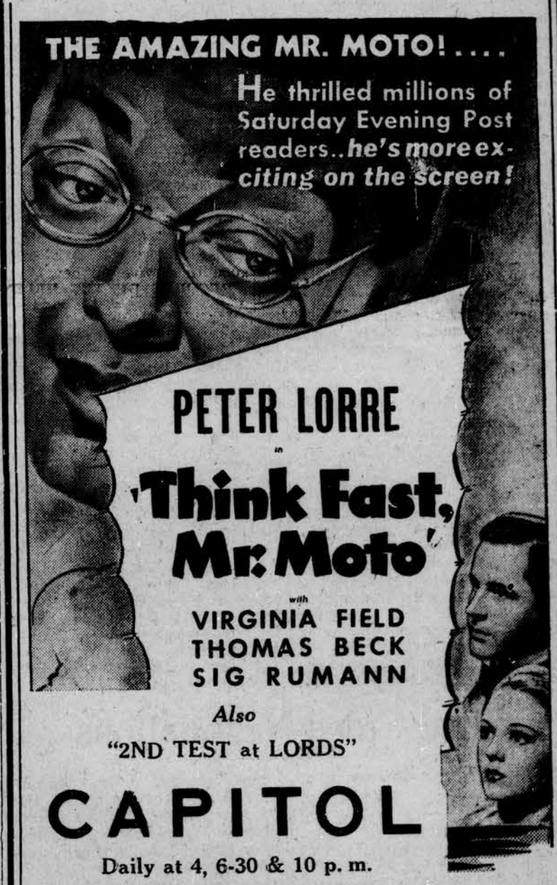
The other day I told you that the representation question of Bandra and Santa Cruz was to be on population basis, I now learn that Government has now given Santa Cruz nine seats on the Bandra Municipal Board out of the 40 seats allotted. This question of representation had caused many controversies, and it will be recalled that Bandra agreed to give only six or seven seats, while Santa Cruz wanted 14 seats. This is one of the many woes of amalgamation. Let us watch further developments.

SCANDALOVELY Carole Lombard
SCANDALIGHTFUL Fernand Gravet
ARE "Fools for Scandal"

Also 2ND TEST at LORDS!

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.



CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

First-Aid Training In Industry

Recognizing the need for educating the workmen in first aid and artificial respiration, Officers and Supervisory Staff of the Ford Motor Co. attended a demonstration given by the Safety First Association this morning in the Conference Hall of Electric House.

Mr. Trollip in demonstrating the various methods of resuscitation emphasised that a working knowledge of resuscitation was of inestimable value to any man, woman or child. The saving of life which had been jeopardised by suspended breathing, as in the case of electric shock, gas poisoning or drowning, was more than just a creditable piece of work. "All the time required for such training" said Mr. Trollip, "is more than repaid in the saving of one life, whether the victim be a fellow worker, a relative or a stranger." He added that under the new Indian Electricity Rules and the new Factory Act it was now incumbent upon all employers to ensure that authorised employees are able to apply artificial respiration. The Association will shortly be instituting classes to train instructors in these methods when it is hoped that employers will take advantage of the facilities offered.

A demonstration was given on the use of Eve Riley Stretcher and dicarbox inhalator which was imported by the Association last year. This was followed by the exhibition of a film which vividly depicted the Prone Pressure method of Resuscitation.

INCLUDE SUBURBS IN RENT INQUIRY

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh, a meeting of Vile-Parle Citizens was held in Gokhale Hall.

At this meeting, Shri-Dev moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Shriyut Virchand Sheth, the member of the Vile-Parle Congress Committee.

The resolution runs thus:—

This meeting of the Citizens of Vile-Parle, congratulates the Government of Bombay for the appointment of the committee to inquire into the rentals of premises occupied by the working and middle classes and protests against the exclusion of the Bombay Suburbs from the scope of the said inquiry.

This meeting requests the Government of Bombay to include all Bombay Suburbs in the scope of the said inquiry.

This meeting further authorises the President to communicate the above resolution to the Government of Bombay and take such steps as may be necessary to achieve the object.

The resolution was carried out unanimously.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS' CLASS

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Saturday), at Tutorial High School, Grant Road, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will deliver a lecture on "Housing of the Poor in the City" from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY JULY 9, 1938

THE TECHNIQUE OF NON-VIOLENCE

With the increasing achievements of non-violent self-assertion in India in various spheres of life, public interest is naturally much increased both in India and abroad in the theory of this unique method of agitation and the way it is applied to the actual problems of life. It is obviously in response to this widespread interest that a number of books have appeared recently in India dealing with the various aspects of what may be called the technique of non-violence. Among the more recent publications are: (1) "Revolution or Counter-Revolution?" by Jairamdas Doulatram; (2) "Non-violent Revolution"; and (3) "The Gandhian Way," both by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, and "The Power of Non-violence" by Richard B. Gregg. The first three books are published by Messrs. Vora & Co., Bombay, and the last by the Navajivan Press, Ahmedabad.

Surest Road To Freedom

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram shows in his small brochure of only 12 pages how non-violence has brought about a revolution in Indian politics and warns that "the weakening of the atmosphere of non-violence will prove to be a counter-revolutionary step and cause a serious set-back in all our national activities." In "Non-violent Revolution" Acharya Kripalani amplifies the same thesis in about 50 pages and also considers at some length the question of world peace being achieved through non-violence. While emphasising the potency of non-violence, he points out that "in this world even right methods and right efforts may fail to achieve the desired results if humanity is not prepared for reform." But he concludes by declaring: "Gandhi may fail, even as greater men before him seemed to fail in their own time. But if a principle is well-founded and necessary for human evolution, humanity will have to adopt it even after repeated failures." Not far different in scope is Acharya Kripalani's other book, "The Gandhian Way," which contains in its 183 pages 23 articles written or addresses delivered on various occasions during the last seven years or so. They review the ways in which Gandhian principles have been applied to the various problems of the country and have demonstrated their efficacy. They have succeeded, in the words of Gandhiji, who writes an appreciative foreword, "in demonstrating that the programme adopted by the Congress in 1920 is as necessary for securing freedom as it was in 1920." In many respects "The Gandhian Way" is an effective reply to certain Socialist and other critics who say that in achieving national freedom and material progress, Gandhiji's way is but a blind alley.

An Inspiring Book

Mr. Gregg's book is a much more elaborate attempt "to test the idea of non-violenc with the recent findings of psychology, military and political strategy, political theory, economics, physiology biology, ethics, penology and education." The writer, who is an American but has spent over four years in India investigating the progress of Gandhian principle in the country, rightly thinks that "it is time we stopped being sketchy on a matter which really touches us all so closely." His book covers a very wide ground, dealing with almost every important aspect of the philosophy and the technique of non-violence and the history of its progress in India in recent years. In nearly over 400 pages he discusses at length questions like how non-violence helps to utilise men's power of faith, idealism, emotional energy, and self-reliance, how it appeals to the masses almost like a religion, how non-violent resistance works in practice and how the State reacts to its various manifestations, and finally, how non-violence may contribute to world-peace. After dealing with all these and several other questions in a thoroughly rational manner, the author says in conclusion: "There are great areas of thought and action which still remain to be explored in the practice of non-violent resistance. . . . This book is only an elementary statement of the values and possibilities of non-violent resistance. Much more than there is in this book, can be learned from the words and lives of the great leaders and practicers of this idea." We must add that much also can be learnt from the non-violent resistance of numerous ignorant villagers of India who have contributed many a shining episode to the history of non-violent resistance. "Elementary," though the author modestly calls his presentation of the values and possibilities of non-violence, it is clear, convincing and inspiring and should particularly appeal to the hard-headed westerner. Not the least important part of the book is the references to numerous books in English, mostly published in England and America, for the benefit of those who would investigate more fully the view points and conclusions of the author. Considering the worth of the book, it is cheap for the price of two rupees. We trust the book will soon be translated in every important Indian language.

One-Sided Negotiations

A statement by a spokesman of the British Board of Trade is believed to indicate that "very real progress has been made in bridging the gap between the Indian and the British views on cotton, which the Lancashire Delegation and the Indian non-official advisers failed to bridge in Simla." The report is not surprising, considering that now the "representative" of India is a servant of a Government who constitute only a subordinate agent of the British Government. And a Government who are capable of keeping up the Ottawa Pact in spite of its having been denounced by the Legislative Assembly are certainly not incapable of making large concessions to Lancashire to bring about a fresh "agreement." Moreover, for weeks past Lancashire has been carrying on vigorous propaganda in the Press and Parliament to wring further concessions from the non-too-unyielding Government of India. But the latter are still maintaining strict secrecy about the negotiations and have not yet published the Indian Advisers' memorandum. It is necessary that in these one-sided negotiations Indians, whose interests are most at stake, should know where exactly they stand. We whole-heartedly endorse the suggestion made by Mr. G. L. Mehta, Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, that the Government of India should publish immediately the non-official advisers' memorandum and should see to it that no final agreement is formulated in London without the knowledge and consent of the non-official advisers and without its being ratified by the Central Legislative Assembly. We also endorse the suggestion that Government should terminate the present Ottawa Agreement "without which Britain will not feel the necessity of another agreement." If, however, Government continue to be indifferent—towards Indian interests—it is up to the non-official advisers and Indian businessmen in general to take up the matter more seriously than they have so far done.

Long Live China

No message could be more eloquent and appropriate than the one which Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek has given to his nation on the first anniversary of the grim war which China has to fight to resist the aggressive invasion of Japan. "We will fight," says the Chinese Generalissimo, "to the finish even if there is only an inch of territory and one Chinese left. Come what may, our determination is final." This message sums up not only a resolve for the future, but also the history of the past. For years China has been yielding to Japan only to be called upon to yield further till she was forced to face the simple question of fighting or being devoured, till the problem reduced itself to an issue between death with ignominy and death, if necessary, with honour. It was then that the Chinese struck. And it is a tribute to their magnificent determination strengthened by a sense of the righteousness of their cause that they have struck back not unsuccessfully. Indeed the balance of victory at the end of a year is in their favour. Two facts stand out in the background of twelve months' fighting between China and Japan. The Chinese have called the Japanese bluff. They have exploded the myth of Japan's legendary might. Secondly their determination remains unshaken and their courage undaunted in spite of the fact that the contemptible indifference of League Powers has unmistakeably tended to a further and more definitely inhuman brutalising of an already brutal aggression. The first year of the war, so far from causing any pessimism, holds out brighter hopes for the future. **The ultimate victory is China's.**

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Congress Government's Opportunity

(By Dr. M. Mahmudullah Jung, LL.D., M.L.C. Parliamentary Secretary, U. P. Government.)

I propose to classify the three grades in our educational systems as follows:—

(1) The education of the child;
(2) The education of the boy; and
(3) The education of the youth:

I have purposely desisted from adopting the usual phraseology. I have my own reasons into which I need not enter here. The child's education should be the primary concern of the State. The State should provide pre-school training free and make it obligatory. Every care should be taken to see that the child is healthy, adequately fed, cleanly dressed and given kindergarten training. The observation of the actual surroundings in which the child is brought up, apart from his educational training, is absolutely vital.

The schools for children should have creches, playgrounds, kindergarten classes, milk bars and elementary gymnasium. As the child grows the subjects and the tests should be adjusted, the basic principle being to develop in the child collective and co-operative spirit in order that the child may learn to give more to the society than what he receives from it. There must be close connexion between intellectual and vocational education. In my opinion mere class-room work tends to curb the creative energy of a child. In the life of the child manual work predominates. The secret of education lies in the right development of physical and intellectual talents.

Psychoanalytic Institutions.

I would also recommend psycho-analytical institutions. These institutions could test the mental efficiency of a child in order to place him in a particular group of children.

The second stage in the educational development of a child comes after the age of 13. The courses should steadily be made stiffer; but the basic principle should be scrupulously maintained, viz., the book lessons should be accompanied by vocational training. There should of course be greater effort towards imparting of knowledge and search for truth. The student should be brought in closer contact with the world outside. He should be made actively to participate in civic and social life of the State. Excursions may now be included in the curriculum. The student should be introduced for the first time to school Government and made to organize school clubs and other associations. The objective being to prepare the boy for university training by inculcating in him habits of scientific thinking, accurate work and collective responsibility.

Our Universities Must Lead.

I now pass on to the final stage, viz., the education of the youth. We want universities that would respond to the growing social, political economic and intellectual needs of our country. Every age, every country has its concrete problems. Subjects change with the times. Our universities were created under peculiar and unhappy circumstances: India was then under the domination of a foreign power. The result is that our history and text books are saturated with anti-national literature. Our courses are planned irrespective of our social, political and economic needs. In a word, the constant aim in our educational policy has been to construct Himalayan obstacles to hold up the flow of new ideas.

To-day we behold mighty forces. The existing social order is yield-

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 5).

DOES BRITAIN WANT JAPAN TO WIN?

The Profit Motive

By H. N. Brailsford

How far away is China? They taught us the answer to that question at school; but I should judge that in recent years, in spite of the progress of technical science, the distance that separates us from Canton has vastly increased.

China was so near in the early years of Queen Victoria that sailing ships could carry British troops to force opium on its people.

It was still so near when Sir Austen Chamberlain was at the Foreign Office that he sent an expeditionary force to protect the trading settlement of Shanghai from any possible encroachment that the armies of the Republic might have been tempted to commit, when they drove its War Lord out of the Chinese city.

That was only 11 years ago; but the other day his brother, the Prime Minister, deplored the prohibitive distance that forbids us to express in action the indignation that the bombing of Canton inspired even in his long-suffering bosom.

Barcelona, one would have thought, is near enough; Bilbao and Guernica were at our doors. There is evidently an undiscovered law of relativity in the political world which Einstein and other exiles of genius might well investigate.

Whatever the scientific explanation may be, the fact is clear: China, since the elder brother ceased to patronise Geneva and the younger brother reigned in Downing Street, has vastly receded in space.

Blow At France

The evidence multiplies that confirms this startling novelty in geography. It is perceived in Paris no less than in London.

Off the south-western coast of China, not very far from the French colonies of Toulein and Annam, lies the island of Hainan. It is related in the domain of strategy to these colonies, pretty much as Majorca is related to France herself.

In the hands, that is to say, of a well-armed aggressive Power, it would spell danger to the French Empire.

Against any such risk, the French, as they supposed, had taken their precautions. They held as a leased port—for all practical purposes as a French possession—the harbour and town of Kwang-Chow-Wan on the mainland.

Secure in that base of penetration they were pleased to leave the island of Hainan under Chinese rule. But divining a possible danger from Japan, they concluded a treaty with the Mikado in 1907, by which the other not to extend its influence over this island.

The other day the Japanese carried out an occupation of Hainan in force. Their excuse is that the French are sending arms to the Chinese. That is a grossly flattering accusation. Not even in the face of flagrant aggression do the French, any more than the British, so far forget themselves as to send arms to the victim.

Just as they strictly forbade their railway that runs from Djibouti to Addis Ababa to carry arms for the defence of Abyssinia, so they have never allowed the railway that runs from their own colony into the Chinese province of Yunan to carry arms for the defence of China.

Japan, none the less, threatens this scrupulous neutral in Hainan as Italy threatens her in Majorca. France will endure this new menace with the same exemplary patience.

To M. Daladier as to Mr. Chamberlain, it has been revealed that China is very far away. It was, however, much nearer in 1897, when the French grabbed Kwang-Chow-Wan, and even in 1907, when they neutralised Hainan in vain.

Threat To Russia

There is another way of interpreting this curious geographical fact. Can it be that Western imperialism is decadent? For just as it permits China to vanish into a distance too remote to arouse its attention, so it tolerates even in Spanish ports, the bombing of British ships.

Such indifference to distant China is about to be put to a crucial test.

This monstrous war is shifting to the south. Now there was always a school of thought among British Imperialists which viewed with something like favour the expansion of Japan in the north. Under Sir John Simon it made it easy for her to acquire Manchuria.

At the outset of the vast adventure that opened last year, these Imperialists were not much disturbed when she seized Pekin and the northern provinces. Established there, Japan would be well placed for an eventual attack on Russia.

Even if she should be too busy for many a year for such a trial of strength, at least she would keep Russia occupied and distract the attention of that Power from Europe.

But soon Shanghai, and then Nanking, became the objectives in this titanic effort to subdue half a continent. These cam-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PLEASANT SURPRISE

It is almost a pleasant surprise to find Mr. Neville Chamberlain analysing the Burgos' proposals regarding bombing of merchantmen in a spirit of frowning criticism. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the Commons, wanted an "exact" explanation of Burgos' disclaimer regarding deliberate attacks on British ships because "international law never admitted the deliberate bombing and sinking of merchantmen and still less the machine-gunning of their bridges and decks". But disrespect for international law has been taught by Mr. Chamberlain himself. Mr. Chamberlain referred to "difficulties" about Almeria being declared a safe port, in respect of discharging vessels and of communications with the rest of Spain and so on. But this is what Franco wants as also the right, thereby, as pointed out by Mr. Attlee, to bomb other areas. Mr. Chamberlain has done well so far in hinting that Franco's proposals were not quite acceptable. But can one expect him to stick to this position?

ONE MORE CONGRESS VICTORY

Dr. Choithram Gidwani's election to the Sind Legislative Assembly is hardly surprising, considering the growing influence of the Congress in the province and his own record of service therein. But there is certainly an element of pleasant surprise in the number of votes gathered by his zamindar rival. The wealthy and, in a way influential zamindar, who must have counted largely on middle class votes, might have collected more than 53 votes, as against 1,065, won by Dr. Gidwani, even if he could not help losing his deposit. As it was, the election was almost a farce. But it was useful in bringing home to every one the influence of the Congress and in directing men's attention to economic and political issues rather than to communal ones. It is, indeed, to the non-communal principles of the Congress and its emphasis on the interests of the masses of all communities that it owes its influence in Sind as elsewhere in India. And so long as every representative of the Congress is true to these principles, the Congress will go ahead from victory to victory, till it achieves its final goal.

PORT TRUST SCANDAL.

The Bombay Port Trust's refusal to support the Bill to Control the Coastal Traffic of India makes it clear as crystal that the Europeans' majority is influenced more by racial interests than those of Indian shipping. The Bill itself is a mild one and does not reserve coastal shipping to Indians. If enforced fairly by the Government of India, it may ensure a small share of coastal traffic to Indian shipping and may thus help to create slowly an Indian mercantile marine, which Government have often promised to build up. But the Bombay Port Trust, still dominated by foreigners, would not support even this modest Bill. Evidently they do not want to reduce in the least the foreigners' dominance even in the coastal shipping in India. Attempts are being made in Britain to secure State aid to British shipping. But in India the slightest State aid to Indian shipping is being resisted by British vested interests Indian businessmen and the public in general should devise ways and means to safeguard Indian interests against the rapacious greed of British vested interests. Among other things, they should refuse to accept any Trade Agreement with Britain which does not concede the just claims of Indian business. Meanwhile the anti-national decision of the Board is one more reminder that the Port Trusts must have a dominant Indian majority.

MAHMUDABAD'S LEAD.

The young Raja of Mahmudabad's recent statement regarding "Majlis-e-Aza" will, we are sure, be read with interest. But it deserves also to be read with instructive profit by the two sects of Muslims who, at certain places, particularly Lucknow, are giving such an exhibition of their sectarian prejudices. Originally intended to explain the meaning and significance of the martyrdom of Husain, these Majalis have degenerated into something far different from what they ought to be. The Raja of Mahmudabad, therefore pleads for a change in "Zakri" (lecturing on Tradition) and has offered prizes for the preparation of the right kind of lectures. As he says:—

> Evidently, in these speeches discussions will centre round the teachings of Islams rightly; the character of our Prophet and his descendants; the true appraisement of the value of Husain's (peace be on him) sacrifice and other matters useful for the community. Subjects tending to injure the feelings of other sects or religions, will be under no circumstances entertained for discussions.

Here is a lead on which the Raja of Mahmudabad deserves the thanks and congratulations of every Muslim who has any regard for his religion and any sense of the value of tolerance.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

There's nothing so cheap as a cheap man.

If you want to pick a flaw in humanity begin at home.

Men who know it all are seldom able to furnish the proof.

Self-esteem is about all the satisfaction some men get out of life.

You can't please everybody; it makes half the people sore if you please the other half.

It's unnecessary for a man to be a brilliant conversationalist in order to hold his own in soliloquy.

WITHOUT COMMENT

WASHINGTON, July 8.

American firms sold war supplies to China valued at twelve and a half million dollars, and to Japan valued at seven and a half million, during the first year of the conflict.

The exports were chiefly: aeroplanes, motors, and accessories. Figures issued by the State Department show that Japan has become a much bigger buyer than China in the last six months.—Reuter.

* * *

"More and more the Turkish Government are realising that closer associations with Britain is in their best interests."

—Anglo-India.

Yes, and simultaneously they are also realising the closer associations with Britain exclusively is not in their best interests.

* * *

Discussing Burgos proposals apropos of bombing of British merchantmen, Mr. Chamberlain referred, in a rather unfriendly tone, to the difficulties both for the ships and the Republican Government in establishing a "safe port" at Almeria.

Franco may well complain that this, of course, was what was hopefully intended.

* * * *

M. Leon Blum, the French Socialist ex-Premier, says that the London plan is "decidedly unfair to the Republicans"

Herein Lord Plymouth and his senior colleagues have good and sufficient reason to record an indignant protest against——having been found out.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain's criticism as also his insistence on international law had almost led us to fear that he had lost his grip on "realism". But it is not exactly so

There is still hope. As Mr. Chamberlain declared, "Government would give *very sympathetic* consideration to the practical proposals which the Burgos administration had intimated they would make for the purpose of humanising warfare."

Italics are ours.

* * * *

A battle cruiser is already anchored off at Haifa and "two battalions" says a London message "have been ordered to proceed to Palestine from Egypt at the earliest possible date."

Splendid, splendid. The boon that the civilising Mandatory's Partition Commission has prepared for the Arabs and the independence and integrity of their country ought to burst with due pomp and ceremony.

* * * *

A Hesitating Glimpse Of The Obvious

"Though lawlessness knows no reason, it may well be that this new crop of outrages (in Palestine) follows directly on Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's recent statement in the House of Commons. He said, it will be remembered, that the report of the Partition Commission was expected shortly"——"Times of India".

"It may well be" is rather good and a compliment to our contemporary's intelligence.

But even to suggest that Mr. MacDonald or the Partition is "no reason" is to insult both.

* * *

Comrade—sorry ex-Comrade Leon Trotsky is reported as saying "semi-colonial Mexico is fighting for her national independence, political and economic. This is the basic meaning of the Mexican revolution at this stage."

The statement coming as it does from Trotsky, is therefore, Trotskyst and Fascist.

Therefore it deserves to be denounced, etc.

Therefore "down with Mexico."

* * *

"Mr. Chockalingam Pillai presided"—Press Report.

Hasn't our contemporary made some mistake?

* * * *

A Teatime Thought

No marriage has ever been perfect—even Adam and Eve raised Cain.

F. Murray Milne.

* * * *

A man bought a house close to a railway station. Soon afterwards he wrote to the railway company:

"Gentlemen: Why must your engines ding and dong and bang and fizz and spit and pant and grate and grind and puff and bump and cling and hoot and toot and whistle and wheeze and jar and jerk and snarl and slam and throb and roar and rattle and yell and smell and smoke and shriek and 'scream' all night long?"

Civil Liberties Restored By Congress Govts.

Jawahar Explains Position Of India At National Council Of Civil Liberties

LONDON, July 7.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU WHO IS FEELING THE STRAIN OF HIS MANY ACTIVITIES, IS AT PRESENT SUFFERING FROM COLD. HE DINED TO-NIGHT WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

Discussing civil liberties in India Pandit Nehru declared that two or three years ago, these hardly existed. He described the ordinances and other measures and detailed their restrictive effects, observing that since the Congress had accepted office one of the first acts of the Congress Ministries was to restore civil liberty as far as they were able.

They proposed release of prisoners and there was a conflict with the Governors over this. Ultimately the Governors and the Viceroy had given way because they were apprehensive of the consequences. If they had not, then the constitution would have lapsed and the Governors would have been obliged to govern under something akin to martial law.

A fundamental change was that now the poorest peasant felt a great burden removed and that police could not harass him and generally he could say and do what he liked. The restrictions could not entirely be removed because many of these were imposed by the Government of India.

The position in non-Congress Provinces remained much the same as it had been. There were numerous prosecutions for sedition and in Bengal detenus were still kept in prison without trial and their numbers were added to from time to time.

In the States the question of civil liberty had been bad throughout and there had been no improvement at all. In some States, Pandit Nehru declared, he saw what he described as definite signs of conscious Fascism.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BUSY DAY FOR JAWAHAR

Meeting At Chinese Embassy: Numerous Engagements

LONDON, July 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had another day of extraordinary activity.

At 10 A.M. he had arranged to see Dr. Weizman, the Zionist leader, but this interview had to be postponed at the last moment owing to the fact that Dr. Weizman's brother-in-law was killed yesterday.

By 11 A.M. Pt. Nehru was in the East End, where he met a large number of Americans in the Toynbee Hall and particularly a party from America headed by Dr. Sherwood Eddy.

Pt. Nehru had lunch with the London Chinese Association, where he was greeted by the Chinese Ambassador and Mr. T. C. Wang President of the Chinese Association.

In a brief speech Pandit Nehru said that the day was significant as the anniversary of the Japanese invasion of China. He dwelt on the cultural unity between India and China.

The Chinese Ambassador addressed a special welcome to Dr. Atal, who is shortly leaving for China.

In the afternoon Pt. Nehru had tea with the International Peace Campaign.

To-morrow Pt. Nehru will have lunch with Paul Robeson and has tea at New Zealand House. On Saturday he stays with Lord Lothian accompanied by his daughter, Miss Indira.—Repter

Parliament Of Nations!

Aga Khan's Plea For Preservation Of League

LONDON, July 8.

The Aga Khan speaking at the Peace Pavilion of the Glasgow Exhibiton at to-night's dinner said that the fact that some Powers have left the League had led men to question whether the League was endowed with sufficient strength to save mankind from the disaster of another great war. There was in Britain, isolationists and men wedded to the old imperialistic ideas who were only too ready to exploit these doubts.

It has been suggested that the League might limit its activities to secondary purposes like Labour, Health etc. etc. To such suggestions an emphatic negative must be returned by all believers in human progress. Whatever weaknesses have been revealed in the League, the task was to preserve it. The League should not be allowed to renounce the great ideal of being the Parliament of Nations and the supreme authority to ordain peace instead of war throughout the world.—Reuter.

ROAD FOR SITE FOR CONGRESS

JUBBULPORE, July 8.

On receipt of an application from the Reception Committee of the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Lametaghat, the Jubbulpore District Council has requested the Provincial Government to construct a 'pucca' road, 18 ft. wide, from the Nagpur road at the village of Sagra up to Lametaghat, a distance of about three miles, in view of heavy traffic expected during the session.

Mr. P. C. Dutta, Bar-at-Law has given the District Council road metal valued at about Rs. 5,000 to be utilised in the construction of the road.—United Press.

CANADA WILLING TO TRAIN BRITISH PILOTS

LONDON, July 7.

In Commons asked by Major Attlee if the Canadian Government was prepared in connection with their own establishment to afford facilities for the training of pilots for the R.A.F. Sir Kingsley Wood replied in the affirmative. He added that a reply has been sent expressing warm appreciation of the offer. Arrangements are being made in accordance with the suggestion of the Canadian Prime Minister for an officer to be sent immediately to Canada to explore possibilities of working out the scheme.—Reuter.

SUEZ CANAL STRIKE LEADERS ARRESTED

PORT SAID, July 8.

The Suez Canal strike is still continuing. Six strike leaders have been arrested for incitements.—Reuter.

FRANK WOOLLEY.

LONDON, July 8.

Frank Woolley, the Kent Batsman, is considered a likely successor to George Hirst, England and Yorkshire as Eton coach for the next season. Hirst retires after Eton-Harrow match.—Reuter's Special.

MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR.

LONDON, July 8.

The Maharaja of Jaipur was received by His Majesty prior to last night's fourth court of the season. Lieut. Colonel Gordon Neale was in attendance.—Reuter.

Arab Leaders Rounded Up

Marines Not Landed At Haifa

JERUSALEM, July 8.

Contrary to expectations His Majesty's cruiser "Emerald" did not land the marines at Haifa to-night, though senior naval officers went ashore and inspected the scene of last night's outrages.

It is understood that the inspection was made in view of the naval authorities assuming control over the area which is regarded as Haifa's danger zone owing to its nearness to the Arab market quarter and several mosques.

The High Commissioner in the afternoon interviewed the President and other members of the Arab National Defence Party who protested against the recent outbreaks of violence for which they blamed the Jews and expressed consternation at the state of insecurity.

It is believed that martial law is not likely to be declared as a further measure of security. A number of revision leaders were rounded up for internment in the Acre Concentration Camp.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BRIGADE FOR PALESTINE

London Anxious Over Arab Unrest

LONDON, July 7.

While the latest reports of terrorist outbreaks in Palestine are viewed with anxiety in London, there is no disposition to believe that the situation is getting out of hand.

In view of the nature of the country and the type of the disturbance, the problem of preserving order would appear to be more for mobile police than for the military.

An additional brigade which as announced in last May, will be sent to Palestine, thus making the total military strength in Palestine of three brigades.

MARTIAL LAW THREAT.

Should the situation at any time be deemed sufficiently serious the High Commissioner may delegate military powers in respect of the whole country to the General Officer Commanding the military forces.

It is learned that the "Repulse" is relieving the "Emerald," which is going homeward as soon as the "Repulse" arrives at Haifa.—Reuter.

"EMERALD" SENT TO HAIFA

LONDON, July 7.

The British 755-ton cruiser "Emerald" has been diverted from Malta, where she was due to arrive on July 10 on her way home to England and has arrived this afternoon at Haifa where a number of outrages are reported to have occurred recently.

The "Emerald" which belongs to the fourth cruiser squadron of East Indies was diverted when near Suez Canal.

TWO BATTALIONS PROCEEDING TO PALESTINE

LONDON, July 7.

Two battalions have been ordered to proceed to Palestine from Egypt at the earliest possible date. —Reuter.

MORE TROOPS FOR PALESTINE

LONDON, July 8.

The Palestine situation was the subject of a statement in the House of Commons by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who confirmed that the cruiser "Emerald," which was diverted homeward was sent to Haifa to assist the authorities. The "Emerald" would be relieved to-day by the "Repulse."

Orders have been given for the despatch of two rifle battalions from Egypt to Palestine, where it is anticipated they would remain until the arrival of a brigade later in the year.

The High Commissioner has reported last night that the situation in Haifa is quiet but tense.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE AT AMMAN

Sympathy For Haifa Arab Victims

AMMAN, July 8.

A general strike is in progress at Amman in sympathy with the Arab victims of bombing outrages at Haifa.—Reuter.

No Play In Third Test

Sequel To Rain In Manchester

LONDON, JULY, 8.

THERE WAS NO PLAY TO-DAY IN THE THIRD TEST MATCH BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND AT MANCHESTER DUE TO RAIN.—REUTER.

R. A. F. ESTABLISHES NEW RECORD

Longest Non-Stop Flight By Organised Unit

LONDON, July 8.

The longest non-stop flight by an organised unit of aeroplanes was completed to-day by the Royal Air Force. Four Vicker-Swellesley aircraft fitted with 'Bristol Pegasus' twenty-second engines landed in Ismailia, Egypt, covering 4300 miles, thus exceeding 1000 miles the previous long distance record for organised unit, held by the Italian Air Force from Dakar to Rio de Janeiro last January.

The R.A.F. formation which left Cranwell at 04-15 a.m. yesterday were 32 hours in the air. The aircraft flew at an average height of 10,000 feet, non-stop on a great circle route to a point between Koweit and Bahrein, where, according to plans, they turned westward to their destination, Ismailia.

The flight was commanded by Squadron Leader Kellett. Wing-Commander Gayford, who directed the organisation flight, was the pilot of the Fairey Napier monoplane which in 1933 established the world's nonstop record from Cranwell to Walvisbay.—Reuter's Special.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

LONDON, July 8.

The Holidays With Pay Bill based on the Amulree Committee's report, published to-day empowers, but does not compel, Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees to grant holidays with pay not exceeding a week annually. The Bill is expected to become Law during the present session. A tremendous increase in paid holidays occurred in the past two years and it is estimated that three quarters of a million wage earners are now covered by voluntary agreements.—Reuter's Special.

"Glorious" Fouled By "Wishart"

MALTA, July 8.

It is unofficially reported that during exercises, the aircraft carrier "Glorious" was fouled by its attendant destroyer "Wishart" whose foremast was carried away. Both ships are now anchored off the breakwater.

NO CONFIRMATION

(London.)—No confirmation of the above report has yet been received in the admiralty.—Reuter.

PUNJAB PREMIER & JOURNALISTS

LAHORE, July 8.

A special meeting of the Punjab Journalists Association held this evening passed the following resolutions:

"In pursuance of the policy of fighting objectionable communal tendency in any section of the Press, the necessity of which has been more widely and strongly felt as a result of the talk between the Punjab Premier and Journalists' deputation at Simla, this meeting of the Punjab Journalists resolves that a committee of Journalists consisting of representatives of all sections of the Press be appointed, which should be everything in its power to ensure that there is no departure in any quarter from the high traditions of the profession of Journalism."

Deeply regretting the Premier's inability to abandon the Bill altogether and reiterating its view that it is a most retrograde and reactionary measure and re-emphasising its uncompromising opposition to it or any such measure calculated to cripple the Press and make it impossible for it to perform its primary functions.—United Press.

Statement On Sikar In Commons

Trouble Due To Dispute Over Degree Of Control Over Sikar: Commission Unable To Work Due To Want Of Peace

LONDON, July 8.

The recent dispute between the States of Sikar and Jaipur was the subject of a statement in the Commons to-day by the Under-Secretary for India.

He said: "The trouble broke out in April between the Jaipur Darbar and the Rao Raja of Sikar who is a feudalator of the Maharaja of Jaipur and whose Thikana is part of Jaipur State.

"The cause appears to have been the degree of control which the Darbar exercised over the Thikana. As a result of informal intervention of the Resident in Rajputana, the Rao Raja left Jaipur on April 29. On May 25 Jaipur Government appointed a Commission under the chairmanship of an officer of the Indian Political Service to investigate the causes of the trouble and suggest remedial measures. But continued refusal of the inhabitants of Sikar to allow re-establishment of normal administration there prevented this Commission starting work on the spot. On three occasions on July 5 armed supporters of the Rao Raja opened fire on Jaipur troops and the police returned fire. Two Jaipur police were killed and seven wounded. Fourteen of the Rao Raja's supporters were killed and 30 wounded".—Reuter.

WITHDRAW FORCES AND CONCEDE PUBLIC DEMANDS

Only Way For Peace In Sikar, Say Calcutta Businessmen

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

Messrs. Durga Prasad Khaitan, and Balkrishanlal Poddar of Calcutta, after studying the Sikar situation have issued the following statement to the Press:—

On the eve of the sitting of the Enquiry Commission set up by Jaipur, the authorities enacted a tragedy at Sikar by firing on helpless people which will go down to posterity as an act of callousness and cruelty. On the 4th instant the Jaipur police stopped all food supplies and closed all traffic and opened fire thrice over Sikar citizens, who were keeping themselves peaceful and non-violent. The result thereof has been heavy casualties.

Peace Move Fails

To avoid bitterness and bloodshed we, on 3rd instant, met the Resident of Rajputana on the 4th instant the Prime Minister of Jaipur and impressed on them that the Inquiry Commission, as constituted, is a packed one and Sikar subjects have no confidence in the personnel.

Further the Premier was asked either to substitute an independent person in place of Achrol Thakur and Karamchand or take two disinterested persons as two additional members and hand over the administration of Sikar, pending the report of the Commission. The Premier stated that the request was totally unreasonable and would treat Sikar subjects as rebels and won't recognise the Public Committee. He was not even prepared to do anything till the conditions satisfactory to him were restored.

Blockade And Terrorism?

All efforts on our part to persuade him to be conciliatory and merciful were of no avail. He rather said that all supplies of food, vegetables, etc. to Sikar town had been rightly and properly stopped and any force that might be used will be justifiable. It is, therefore, clear that Jaipur police had run amuck at Sikar and enacted the tragedy with the full approval of the Prime Minister. Jaipur externed the Rao Raja and instead of establishing an administration acceptable to the public and otherwise taking the public in confidence, rubbed them the wrong way and wanted to terrorise and humiliate them and treat them as slaves of mediaeval times. Jaipur set at naught all sense of propriety and decency and have abrogated right of administering Sikar State.

Only Way For Peace

The sooner the Jaipur police and military are withdrawn from the scene the better they are not amenable to reason. They believe in brute force. This wrong and cruel step on their part will simply aggravate the situation and make matters worse.

Sikar subjects are bold, courageous and firm in their legitimate demands and prepared to face all harassments, cruelties, truth and justice are on their side. Brute force will have to submit ultimately. Even now Jaipur ought to express contrition for the wrong step taken and accede to the reasonable demands of the Sikar public.

We again appeal to the Prime Minister. He should not have pride and prestige but act and trust public interest and act for their benefit. Jaipur should at once accept and adopt two additional members in the Commission, and hand over charge of the administration to an independent body.

SIKAR S. O. S. TO BAJAJ

WARDHA, July 8.

"The Sikar situation is fraught with the greatest possible danger to human life. Start by the first train. The line of action will be decided on your arrival."

This wire has been received by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj from Mr. Hiralal Shastri, Secretary of the Jaipur Praja Mandal.

Seth Jamnalal is starting for Bombay this evening by the Nagpur Express. He will reach Bombay to-morrow and leave for Jaipur the same day by the Frontier Mail, reaching there on Sunday in the evening.—United Press.

Movements Of Residents Of Rajputana And Jaipur

AJMER, July 8.

The Rao Raja of Sikar and his staff arrived here this morning from Mount Abu and will now stay here.

The Hon. Mr. Lothian, Resident, Rajputana and Mr. Thompson, Resident Jaipur, have both gone to Jaipur.

The four Rajputs arrested at Phulera with the Secretary of the Rao Raja were released yesterday. A Vakil of Sikar, who was arrested at the Ajmer Railway Station was released yesterday on bail by the Railway Magistrate of Ajmer. —A.P.

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Sugar Council Deadlock

No Agreement Reached In Regard To Next Year's Requirements

LONDON, July 8.

The plenary meeting of the International Sugar Council held in London to-day is said to have been at first in danger of breaking up since no agreement could be reached in regard to the estimate for the next year's free market requirements but late in the day, it is understood that a proposal of a sufficiently constructive nature was put forward to warrant the continuation of the plenary session which is still in progress.

These latest developments are interpreted by the market as bidding fair to provide a solution and a fractional improvement in London Terminal Sugar Market towards the close together with a better tone in New York sugar markets is attributed thereto. But it is doubtful whether the deliberations of the Council will reach a satisfactory conclusion before tomorrow.—Reuter.

WORLD SUGAR REQUIREMENTS

Preliminaries To Fix Second Year's Quota

LONDON, July 7.

The International Sugar Council, which met in London on Tuesday to consider the working of the Sugar Agreement and hold preliminary discussions about its policy for the second quota year, which opens on September 1, is now considering the estimate of market requirements made by its Statistical Committee. Figures have not yet been published but at the meeting in May the Council estimated the market requirements as 3,050, metric tons compared with the estimate of 3,250,000 made on March 26.

It is understood that the question of a further reduction in quota has not yet been discussed. —Reuter.

JEWISH COLONY IN BRAZIL

Sequel To Efforts Of Sir V. Sassoon For Refugees From Europe

BOMBAY, Friday.

A colony in Brazil for Jewish refugees is planned by Sir Victor Sassoon, it is learnt.

Sir Victor recently toured North and South America, and in association with a number of other wealthy men, has now purchased a large tract of land in Brazil, which it is intended to develop into a colony for Jewish refugees from Europe.

It is learnt that Sir Victor Sassoon had been contemplating the formation of a Jewish colony in Brazil for some time past, and as a result of his recent tour, the plan has now taken a definite shape with the possibility of further developments taking place in the near future.—A.P.

MARTYRDOM OF THE BAB

(By H. M. MANJI)

The martyrdom of the Bab took place on the 9th of July 1850 A.D. In the morning of that day the Bab was suspended by ropes with one of his devoted followers Aqa Muhammad Ali, who volunteered to be martyred with his Master, in the old barrack square of Tabriz, Iran. By this foul deed the barrack square of Tabriz became a second Calvary.

More than 10,000 people were crowded there with many climbed upon the roofs of the houses. They were all the eye-witnesses of this ghastly tragedy in modern history. The night before his martyrdom, the Bab very boldly and calmly warned the 'farrash bashi' in these terms:—"Not until I have said to him all those things that I wish to say, can any earthly power silence me. Though all the world be armed against me, yet shall they be powerless to deter me from fulfilling, to the last word, my intention."

Last Words

The last words of the Bab to the gazing multitude, as the regiment was preparing to fire the final volley, were these:—

"Had you believed in me, o wayward generation, every one of you would have followed the example of this youth, who stood in rank above most of you, and willingly would have sacrificed himself in my path. The day will come when you will have recognised me: that day I shall have ceased to be with you."

And, as we all know, these words of the Bab came literally true. Today there are millions of persons throughout the nook and corner of the world who readily recognise the truth of the Bab. They are Baha'is.

Although the Bab was first imprisoned, then banished from one fortressed city to another and at last publicly martyred after six years of heroic steadfastness, the Cause he was born to declare and promote did spread far and wide and rooted itself into the hearts and minds of millions. All the afflictions and tyrannies that were inflicted upon the Bab became oil to the lamp of his cause; until at last a day did come when the Supreme Light of God (lit. the Baha of Allah) shone forth.

Premier Sikander Reaps Whirlwind

To Face Huge Crop Of Amendments & Lengthy Debates

PULLED UP BY CHAIR FOR "WANDERING INTO CONGRESS LEAGUE POLITICS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: July 8.

All hopes that the Punjab Assembly session may be able to conclude business by Monday as originally planned, have now vanished. There was a broad hint from Sir Sikander Hayat Khan this afternoon that the House will have to continue the whole of next week.

SO CONTENTIOUS AND COMPLICATED ARE THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILLS BROUGHT FORWARD THAT SIR SIKANDER HAS INEVITABLY TO FACE A HUGE CROP OF AMENDMENTS AND LENGTHY DEBATES DAILY, BUT THE PREMIER IS DETERMINED TO RUSH THROUGH THE BILLS AND FIGHT EVERY ATTEMPT TO SECURE THE CIRCULATION OF THE BILLS.

THERE WAS A TOUCH OF BRAVADO IN SIR SIKANDAR H. KHAN'S LONG SPEECH TO-DAY. HE NEEDLESSLY WANDERED INTO THE MUSLIM LEAGUE AND CONGRESS POLITICS AND WAS MORE THAN ONCE PULLED UP BY THE CHAIR.

Sir Sikandar said he had been a member of the Muslim League since 1914 and denied the charge that there was any change in his policy. He then sought to make political capital out of Dr. Kitchlew's defeat in Amritsar and said, if he had stood as an Independent instead of on the Congress ticket, he would have asked the Unionist candidate to withdraw in his favour.

When he referred to the Unionist Party's position as impregnable in the Province and nothing could shake it, the Congress Benches retorted with cries of: "Wait and see."

There were, however, certain important announcements in the Premier's speech. He promised to introduce a measure to deal with agriculturist moneylenders also and bring it into effect simultaneously with the present measure. He said, his Government was also considering the need for legislation to make land inalienable and also added that if the present measures were insufficient to relieve agriculturist classes, he would consider the question of moratorium and other steps.

"HAVES" V. "HAVE-NOTS."

The most conspicuous contribution to to-day's debate was Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta's two-hour speech explaining the Congress Party's attitude towards the Restitution of Mortgaged Lands, Bill. He said, Congress would support any measure designed to help the poor peasant, but objected to the attempts to enrich big landlords by means of legislation of this kind. He also protested against the unfair discrimination and asked the House to recognise only one distinction—"Haves" and "Have-nots."

Mr. Gupta, therefore, asked for the Bill to be referred back to the Select Committee so that its objectionable features might be removed and the Bill might be made really beneficial to the poor peasant.

His motion was opposed by the Government and voted down by 36 votes to 75.

Heavy Agenda For Bombay Assembly

Prospect Of Brief Special Session Of Legislature In Dec. Or Jan.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 8.

It is likely that the ensuing monsoon session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly may begin here either on the 15th or 17th August.

In view of the heavy legislative agenda before the session and the complicated and highly controversial nature of some of the Government proposals, it is considered probable that the House may not be able to finish the whole of the agenda even if it sits till about the end of October, that is, till it is time for Government to return to Bombay.

In that case Government may call another brief session in Bombay prior to the Budget Session. This session will be called upon to dispose of the agenda left unfinished during the monsoon session. This special session may be called sometime in December or January next.

Both the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Assembly are still away at Bombay and Ahmedabad respectively. They are expected here in good time for the session.

The exact date of the commencement of the session will be fixed after the Legislative Party's meeting on the 16th and 17th instants.

PROCESSIONISTS ATTACKED

HAILAKANDI, (Assam) July 8.

Serious communal tension prevailed here on the occasion of the return car festival yesterday when Hindu processionists were attacked by large number of Muslims with brickbats, lathis and missiles.

Several Hindu shops were looted and large number of Hindus were injured.

On receipt of information the district Magistrate accompanied by the Superintendent of Police arrived here from District headquarters at Silchar with armed Police who are now patrolling the affected area. The Hindu shops which were closed after the outbreak of the riot have not yet opened. The Sub-divisional Magistrate met representatives of both communities and discussed proposals for amicable settlement. But no final decision was arrived at.

Some of the injured have been taken to the hospital while others were attended to by Congress workers.—United Press.

NO SATYAGRAHA IN INDORE

Local Congress President's Statement

INDORE, July 8.

In the course of a statement to the Press, Mr. Bhai Sahib Kotwal President of the Indore Nagar Congress Committee, says:—

"Many reports have been published in papers regarding the alleged threat of Satyagraha to be launched by the Indore Nagar Congress Committee against the Public Meetings Act, Indore.

"The Committee has not so far contemplated this action, nor is it ever possible in an Indian State under the present Congress Constitution. The Committee is to abide by the decision of the Haripura session of the Congress as regards the States.

"Of course the Committee shall try to remove the longstanding grievances as regards the Public Meetings Act, by all peaceful and legitimate means. We have not yet approached the officers of the State. When all peaceful and legitimate means will fail and if the Congress Working Committee will feel satisfied that the ground is ready and give its consent, then alone Satyagraha will be possible."—United Press.

C. I. States Ministers To Confer

INDORE, July 8.

It is understood that a conference of all the ministers of the Central India States will be held here towards the end of July to consider the question of widening the franchise to send elected representatives to the Central Federal Assembly.

The question of introducing responsible governments in the States in order to adjust them to the new Constitution, will also be discussed.—United Press.

STRIKE IN BHAVNAGAR SCHOOL

Sequel To Headmaster's Demand Of Payment Of Fees Before 10th

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, July 8.

Leading students of Sanatan Dharma High School were called yesterday by the headmaster to discuss the constitution of the students' Council but at the outset the headmaster said he would not discuss with them unless the students pay their fees. The final date of payment of fees is 10th.

The students of the fourth, fifth sixth and seventh grades went on strike yesterday afternoon as a protest against the headmaster's attitude.

A large meeting was held at Subhash Maidan, where the headmaster's action was criticised.

CHIEF JUSTICE QUASHES CHARGES

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 8

In the case known as Arya Samaj Zindabad case, wherein four accused including Chenderpal, ex-police officer, are involved came up before the Chief Justice, who quashing the proceedings of the Third City Magistrate's Court observed that the Magistrate, instead of proceeding against the accused under Sec. 70 Hyderabad City Police Regulation had changed it to Sec. 83 Cr. P.C. (creating disaffection amongst various communities) which was "ultra vires" and, therefore, the Chief Justice passed orders annulling the charges framed by Nawab Sardar Jung, Third City Magistrate

As regards letting out the accused on bail, the Chief Justice asked the defence to move the Divisional Bench in view of difference of opinion among Judges in the Divisional Bench the matter came up before the Chief Justice. It will be recalled that when the revision petition filed by the accused was heard on July 6 Justice Asger Yarjung held that under the circumstances of the case the entire proceedings should be quashed and accused acquitted while Musaheb Jung upholding the lower court proceedings rejected the revision petition.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, is expected to arrive on 10th and stay for about a week on professional business.

Flood Havoc In N. Mymensingh

MYMENSINGH, July 7.

Information has been received from North Mymensingh that an extensive area towards the east of Haluaghat has been seriously affected by floods. The crops have been damaged.—United Press.

DISGRUNTLED POLITICIANS!

Madras Minister's Withering Attack On Anti-Hindi Agitators

MADRAS: July 8.

The anti-Hindi agitation was not against Hindi but against the Congress Ministry as such, declared Mr. K. Rama Menon, Minister for Court and Prisons, addressing a public meeting at Chingleput when he answered criticism against the action of the Congress Ministry in introducing the Hindustani course in schools.

Mr. Menon said: "If you go through the papers you will find that this anti-Hindi group comprises a wonderful combination of Muslim Leaguers, Self-Respectors, ex-Ministers and all disgruntled politicians, disappointed individuals and unemployed, illiterate young men who have made common cause."

Proceeding Mr. Menon said: "It is probably because these agitators against Hindi are not against the foreign exploitation of our land, that they want to maintain the English dress, manners and customs and the English domination over India. The difference between us and those people is fundamental. One stands for the perpetuation of slavery and exploitation of our land and the other for getting rid of that political and economic bondage."—A.P.

Marathi And Urdu In Nizam's Dominions

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 8.

The Nizam's Government has issued a Communique advocating the use of Marathi in Government records in Mahratwada.

The Communique adds: In Revenue, and Criminal Courts, the Court language will however be Urdu and evidence and proceedings will be recorded in Urdu.

"Use of Urdu is in accordance with the policy advocated by advanced politicians in British India and the national language of India should be Hindusthani written in either Devnagri or Persian script."

SLIGHTLY BEARISH

U. S. Cotton Bureau Report Featureless

Acreage Estimated At 2,69,04,000

Decrease Of About 22 p. c.: Slight Effect On Prices

BOMBAY: Friday.

The publication of the first American Cotton Bureau report does not provide any surprises for the cotton operators as the acreage figure is not much above the general estimate. Hence the cotton markets do not show any visible activities.

DECREASE OF 22 P. C.

THE REPORT ISSUED TO-DAY BY THE WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON THE AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION ON JULY 1ST INDICATES A DECREASE OF NEARLY 22 PER CENT AS COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR'S REVISED FIGURES OF 34,471,000 ACRES. THE TOTAL ACREAGE, AS ESTIMATED FOR THIS SEASON, IS RETURNED AT 2,69,04,000 ACRES.

CROP PRODUCTION

The first official estimate of production will be issued after a month. It is difficult to put the correct production estimate at present, but looking to the present conditions, the acreage is likely to yield a crop of nearly 11 million bales. The crop has still to face the critical months of July and August and the final outturn will mainly depend upon weather conditions.

SLIGHTLY BEARISH

The report was regarded as slightly bearish and the quotation on the New York Cotton Exchange for the Oct. position was 3 points up before the temporary suspension of dealings. Following the publication of the acreage estimate, the New York cotton market resumed its trading with the October position being placed at 5 points down at 8.89. But afterwards due to general buying the market went up to 8.99.

After the publication of the acreage report, Liverpool cotton market opened with 8 points down for Oct. position but afterwards the market closed at a loss of 5 points at 5.02.

ON BOMBAY 'CHANGE

On the Bombay Cotton Exchange the rate for Broach April|May which closed at Rs. 175-8 during the afternoon was quoted Rs. 174-12 before the receipt of the report, but it advanced to Rs. 176 on buying by a prominent operator. But on receipt of the acreage figures the market assumed an easy tendency and on rumours of weak New York advices, the rate dropped precipitously to Rs. 172-8. Afterwards, on better New York Cables the rate recovered to Rs. 176 but finished finally at Rs. 175-8 at 11 P.M.

Imperialism And Democracy At War In Far East

(Continued from page 1.)

of Nations. They did not realise their folly till the Manchukuo incident. The leader of the Abyssinians also realised this a bit too late. The lesson that India had to learn from the Chinese was that they were United as one man against the foreign aggressor and there had been perfect communal unity and amity. The Ambulance Unit that was being sent was a gesture of goodwill. An economic blockade against Japan would finish her and wipe her out of existence. But all the nations were not prepared for such an economic blockade, because the interests of Imperialism all the world over was identical. Even if India alone were to take to effective boycott of Japanese goods, the speaker felt that it would be a great help to the Chinese.

CHINA'S STRUGGLE.

Mr. Mahmud-uz-Zaffer said that the present struggle in China was between Democracy and Imperialism. Apart from the anxiety to help China, the extraordinary awakening among Indians during the past one year was very significant. This was because of the live feeling among the peoples of all nations to fight Imperialism. India and China had to be United for a common purpose, namely, to fight a common enemy. China by fighting Japan was not fighting one foe but several foes. China to-day was fighting for all that was fine and noble in the world and it was the duty of Indians to help the Chinese.

CHINA'S DETERMINATION.

Mr. Yoshin Chen, the Vice-Consul for China in Bombay in the course of his speech said:—

"Today one year after the first splutter of the Japanese guns at Lukouchiao in North China, one thing, of which you would be glad to learn is that China's determination to continue fighting against all odds remains undaunted and undiminished. You all know by now that Japan's declared aim is a victory of annihilation by all means and without any consideration whatever. To us Chinese on the contrary this fight is for right and justice, for our integrity, independence and honour. It is no wonder, therefore that the bar of the world's public opinion has declared its verdict in favour of the Chinese in unmistakable terms. It has been the last admonition to us of our late revered leader, Dr. Sun-yat-Sen, that we should struggle for peace and save China.". In dutiful fulfilment of that command, we Chinese under the present leadership of our respected Generalissimo Chiang-kai-Shek have been sacrificing our all to save China and have dedicated ourselves wholly and solely to our fatherland.

THEY TELL THE TALE

The massacre of our people have been merciless the devastation of our precious soil continues and all these along with the remorseless destruction of our culture and civilisation, our educational and industrial institutions, tell all that is to be told about the horrors of the war that is being fought in China. Undaunted, we fight every inch of ground. As war progresses our responsibility increases. Deeper the enemy penetrates into the country, however, the more impossible and difficult becomes his position. We are confident that a time will come when the military strength of our enemy will be completely exhausted. The road is long for us also and the burden heavier, but world justice still survives and a day will come when our aim will be fulfilled. I need not tell you that with this conviction 450 million of our people stand united today in the defence of our fatherland. Such a conviction cannot but carry us through all the calamities.

GRATEFUL TO INDIA

In our determination we are aware how friendly people judge us and how they solidify with us in our just cause. I can assure you, speaking for our wounded and maimed soldiers and civilians and our widows and orphans in particular, that we are grateful to all other friendly peoples like you friends of India, for your spiritual and otherwise generous support. We are proud of having earned it."

LESSON OF CHINA

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand said that the Indian National Congress which had fought against British Imperialism in the past was today in power in seven provinces. this was pertinent because it was the Congress and Indians as a whole who had fought against Fascism and Imperialism, as the people of other countries like China and Spain were doing. What was happening in Spain today was one of the chain of events that have opened the eyes of the people of the world about the world struggle between Fascism and democracy. The key to the world problem was the key to Colonies. Imperialism found that it could live without colonies and that was why Japan wanted to have China. India which was a British colony, had to learn a lesson from China and Spain. The bloodshed in China had surpassed anything in human history.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya also spoke.

MALAYA'S EXAMPLE

An Indian belonging to the Medical Union in Malaya expressed surprise at Indians in India finding it difficult to collect enough money to send an Ambulance Unit to China. Indians in Malaya, a few thousands of them, collected enough money within a few weeks and had despatched an Ambulance Unit to China. This amount had been collected by the "coolies" working in Malaya and it was surprising that multi-millionaires of Bombay should be arguing about it. What the Chinese today wanted was money to save civilisation. He read out a letter that he had recently received from a Chinese friend of his from Malaya, in which the Chinese declared that China was bound to win ultimately and described Japanese atrocities.

Mr. S. S. Batlivala said that the first lesson that the Sino-Japanese war taught Indians was that the Muslims in China fought with the rest of the nationals against Japan. This was a lesson which those of the Muslim League in India should learn. Muslims in China did not run after positions and shares. They had declared that religious barriers did not count, when Imperialism was eating up the country.

Continuing he said that Indians should earnestly take up the boycott of Japanese Goods programme. Would the Congress Government of Bombay allow the Trade Unions to organise the Dock workers so that not a single bale of Japanese goods would be brought down from the ships? Workers should be allowed to demonstrate before the Japanese Consulate and other places and the police should help the demonstrators instead of saying that "International complications would arise".

After the singing of "Vande Mataram", the meeting terminated.

Call To Muslims To Boycott Japanese Goods

Near-East Goodwill Mission: Leader's Plea For Weakening Aggressor In China

Members of the Chinese Near-East Goodwill Mission appealed to a large Muslim audience at Kesar Baug, on Friday night, to boycott Japanese goods in order to weaken her economic strength.

MR. IBRAHIM MATIENTING, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MISSION IN THE COURSE OF HIS APPEAL SAID THAT HE WANTED ONLY ONE PROMISE FROM HIS MUSLIM BRETHREN. HE DID NOT WANT THEM TO GIVE CHINA FINANCIAL HELP, BECAUSE HE KNEW THEY WERE NOT RICH, NOR DID HE WANT THEM TO GO TO CHINA AS SOLDIERS TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE, BECAUSE HE KNEW THAT 450 MILLION CHINESE THEMSELVES COULD PROTECT THEIR COUNTRY AGAINST THE JAPANESE AGGRESSION, WITHOUT ANY OUTSIDE HELP IN MEN.

BUT HE WANTED THEM TO PROMISE THAT THEY WOULD NO MORE UNLOAD GOODS FROM JAPANESE STEAMERS LANDING IN THE PORT OF BOMBAY. THE SPEAKER HOPED THAT THEY WOULD GIVE THEM THE NECESSARY PROMISE.

The meeting was organised by the Bombay Provincial Muslim League and was presided over by Mr. Jinnah. After introducing the speakers to the audience Mr. Jinnah remarked that Muslims, wherever they might be whether spread from one corner of the earth to the other, or divided by seven seas or hundred seas or whether living under different governments, were children of Islam and therefore could be regarded as one.

The Muslims of India would be grateful to the members of the Mission if they could only examine and analyse the position of Muslims of the world in general and those of India in particular.

Mr. Jalaluddin, leader of the Mission, paying a handsome compliment to the Muslims of India, declared that all the Muslim nations of the world were labouring under hardships and that each one should direct its attention to improving its individual status, although it was true to a little extent to say that they lacked unity.

ISLAM IN CHINA.

After tracing the history of Islam in China and explaining the present condition of the Muslims there, he appealed to the audience to boycott Japanese goods, as it was necessary to weaken her economic strength in her war of aggression.

Mr. Ibrahim Matienting, after referring to the high sense of patriotism shown by the Muslims in China, as could be evidenced in her present struggle against Japan, emphasised that they wanted to be a nation among nations.

Agreeing with his leader, he said that Japan was cheating the Muslim world by saying that it identified itself with Islam and that Muslims in China were not treated well by the Central Government. It was not at all true, he added.

With regard to the thousands of Mosques burnt down, converted into stables and kitchens by the Japanese in China, the speaker said he had seen some of them having been destroyed or converted into stables and kitchens in Shanghai.

He felt as if he could speak for hours—and he thought he had a right to talk to his brothers—and the subject would sufficiently warn him up. But as Mr. Jinnah wanted him to stop, he said he would conclude his speech thanking all.

NO NOMINATIONS TO LOCAL BODIES

WARDHAGANJ, July 8.

At a meeting of the Navidharbhakosal Board held to-day with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in the chair and the Hon. Mr. Brijlal Byani and Thakur Chedilal and Veer Vamanrao Joshi attending, a resolution was passed abolishing the institution of the Honorary and Special Magistracy but opining that the Working Committee should decide this question for all the Congress provinces.

The resolution stated that the Board was against nomination to Local bodies, but if they are being made they should be on the recommendation of Provincial Congress Committees.

The Board functions for the C. P. Marathi, Mahakosal and Berar provinces.—United Press.

PARTIES IN BALANCE

Jinnah Upsets Grouping In Central Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 8.

The fate of three Parties in the Central Assembly appears to be hanging in the balance. The formation of the Muslim League Party under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah which is expected to be an accomplished fact with the opening of the next session in August, will disorganise both the independents and the Democrats. Unless the latter can coalesce and form a new Party—and so far there are no signs of any efforts in this direction—neither the Independents nor the Democrats are likely to have the required number to be officially recognised as separate Parties. In all probability they may find themselves consigned to the "no man's land" to swell the ranks of unattached members.

It appears that the Congress Nationalist Party, of which Mr. M. S. Aney is the leader, is also hovering between life and death. Even the difference of one or two in its strength may mean its extinction. Its future actually depends on the attitude of Bengal members.

Mr. N. C. Chunder has already set the example by joining the Congress Party. If other Bengal members follow the same course, the Congress Nationalist Party may have to share the same fate as the Independents and Democrats. Much depends on the decision taken by Mr. M. S. Aney with whom I understand there has already been some communication on the subject.

Mr. Sandys On Shortage Of Anti-Aircraft Guns

Attorney General's Statement In Commons

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr Sandys (C—Norwood) asked for the Speaker's guidance in a matter arising out of the Official Secrets Act and affecting the right and privileges of members of the House.

"In a conversation I had recently with the Secretary for War," said Mr. Sandys, "I drew his attention to the shortage of anti-aircraft guns and instruments. As Mr. Hore-Belisha suggested that I was misinformed I offered to send him the precise figures of the deficiencies which I brought to his notice before raising the matter in the House. I accordingly drafted a Parliamentary question incorporating these figures and sent it to the Secretary of State under cover of a letter of June 17 to draw his personal attention to the facts referred to and to give him the opportunity if he thought fit of asking me in the public interest not to put down my question. Except for a formal acknowledgment from the Minister's secretary I received no reply to my letter.

"However on Thursday last I received a letter from the Attorney General asking me to go and see him that evening. At this interview the Attorney General informed me that the question which I had sent to the Secretary for War showed in the opinion of the War Office a knowledge of matters covered by the Official Secrets Act and he asked me to reveal the sources of my information. He added that I was under a legal obligation to do so. When I inquired what would be the consequences were I to refuse to comply with his request he read me the text of section 6 of the Official Secrets Act and pointed out that I might render myself liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years.

"In view of this I asked Sir Donald Somervell not to press me for an immediate reply as I felt that I must have an opportunity of taking advice in regard to my position. The following morning I consulted you, Mr. Speaker, and asked your permission to raise this matter in the House.

AN "ASSURANCE"

"On being informed of this the Attorney General asked me to come and see him again and told me that I had been under a misapprehension if I had thought that he had been threatening me with the use of the powers of interrogation under the Official Secrets Act. He offered to give me an assurance that 'there was at present no intention' to use these powers against me.

"However, I contended that since the withdrawal of the threat of use of these powers was qualified by the words 'at present,' the position in my opinion remained unaltered. Thereupon the Attorney General offered to drop the words 'at present' and to give me an assurance that 'there was no intention' to take this action against me. But I pointed out that an 'intention' might subsequently be changed

"In reply to this the Attorney General said that he was not free to give me more than this rather limited assurance without first obtaining the consent of the Secretary for War, who was away in Scotland. Nevertheless, after I had told the Attorney General that I was not inclined to abandon my intention to raise this matter in the House he eventually offered to write me a letter giving an unqualified promise that in no circumstances would these powers of interrogation be enforced against me.

MR. SANDYS' LETTER.

"I thanked him for this assurance, but told him that I could still not give him any undertaking to drop the matter, since this was a question which concerned not merely myself but equally all other members of the House of Commons—(Opposition cheers)—and it was in my opinion most desirable that the position of members under the Official Secrets Act should be clarified without further delay. Accordingly on receipt of the Attorney General's letter containing the promised assurance I sent him the following reply, dated June 25:—

"'Dear Attorney General,—Thank you for your letter of June 24 confirming the assurance which you gave me yesterday—namely, that "there is no question of seeking to exercise against me now or hereafter the police powers of interrogation under the Official Secrets Act."

"'I am naturally relieved to know that no further pressure will be exerted upon me to reveal the sources from which I obtained the information which I communicated to the Secretary of State for War in my letter to him on June 17. However, as I pointed out to you at our interview yesterday, this does not, of course, entirely dispose of the matter.

"'The marked reluctance and hesitancy with which you gave me this assurance at our second interview and the fact that you informed me that in giving this assurance you were exceeding the instruction given to you by the Secretary of State for War confirm the fact that the possibility of exercising against me the police powers of interrogation was being seriously contemplated.

"'The use of these powers in circumstances such as these raises an important question of Parliamentary privilege vitally affecting the freedom of the members of the House of Commons in the discharge of their public duties. (Opposition cheers.) You will, therefore, appreciate that in spite of your assurance in regard to my personal position I should not in the interest of the House as a whole be justified in abandoning my intention to seek the Speaker's guidance. I shall accordingly raise the matter after questions on Monday next.'"

"Those," concluded Mr. Sandys "are the circumstances which have led me to raise this matter, and I apologise for the time I have been obliged to take in recounting them. It would seem that a situation has been created which is unsatisfactory and uncertain for all members of this House, and I ask for your guidance as to what steps should be taken to clarify it in the interests of all concerned." (Cheers).

SIR D. SOMERVELL

"Highly Secret"

Sir Donald Somervell (C., Attorney General) said that as Mr. Sandys had referred to what took place between them, perhaps he would be allowed to make a short statement.

"On Thursday evening last the Secretary of State for War sent for me," he continued. "He told me that he had had a communication from Mr. Sandys. The fact that the information in the communication was known to Mr. Sandys showed that there had been an unauthorised disclosure by someone of highly secret information," Sir Donald continued. "It was clear, therefore, that there had been a serious breach of the Official Secrets Act." It seemed fairly clear to him that Mr. Sandys could not have fully realised this.

"I was asked if I would see him and put the legal position before him, and I asked him whether he was prepared to assist me in tracing the disclosure by giving either to me or to the Secretary of State the source of his information." said the Attorney General. "I saw Mr. Sandys the same evening and put the legal position before him and asked him the above question. He said his first reaction was not to commit himself one way or the other. He referred to the powers of police interrogation and asked me in what capacity I was asking him. I told him I was not acting under those powers, nor threatening him with them. The question whether in the event of his refusing and the disclosure not being otherwise traced these powers should be used had not been considered and I had not considered them. (Cheers.)

"He said he would like time to consider his position, and I said I would not press him."

2 YEARS MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT.

Discussion having returned to compulsory powers, continued the Attorney General, he read the section to him. "He asked me what was the maximum penalty for a misdemeanour, and I said I thought it was two years, and added, as he referred to the recent question which arose from a bill introduced by the Liberal member for Dundee (Mr. Dingle Foot), that in that case I thought the man was fined £5. Discussion ended because Mr. Sandys was anxious to attend last Thursday's debate, and he told me he was going to consider whether he would or would not disclose the source of his information. I told him that the Secretary of State was willing to see him."

The Attorney General continued that when he heard that the question was to be raised with the Speaker he repeated to Mr. Sandys that the question of exercising police powers under the Act had not been considered, and therefore it seemed to him that any question of the kind was hypothetical. "Mr. Sandys then asked if police powers might be exercised in the event of his refusing. That struck me as a perfectly fair point.

"In his letter Mr. Sandys referred to my hesitation. He ascribed it to the fact that the question had been seriously considered. The opposite is the truth. I took some time to consider it because I had not previously done so. I told him it was outside my instructions from the Secretary of State and that he had not asked me to consider it. It is, however, in the last resort a decision which rests with the Attorney General, and his consent is necessary for a prosecution in the event of a refusal. Normally I would discuss such a matter with the Department concerned before coming to a decision.

"I decided, and this is my own decision arrived at without consultation, that this is not a case in which these police powers of interrogation should be exercised, and that Mr. Sandys was entitled to be told so at the time. I told him so and confirmed it in writing. If I had come to a contrary conclusion I would have told him. I did not ask or suggest that he should give me any undertaking, and he will probably agree. I came to that decision and gave it to him on my own responsibility."

The Speaker

DEBATE ADVISED.

The Speaker said he was convinced of the importance of the issue raised as to the position of members under the Official Secrets Act, and in his view the proper course was for Mr. Sandys to give notice of motion in suitable terms so that members could fully discuss the question and the House decide what action, if any, it proposed to take.

Mr. Attlee (Leader of the Opposition) said there appeared to be a difference of opinion about the facts which the House ought to know. Did the Prime Minister realise that this raised precisely the things that were raised in the House on the occasion of what was known as the Campbell incident—the action of the Attorney General in a semi-judicial capacity and his relation with Ministers of the Crown from whom he appeared to be taking instructions?

Mr. Chamberlain said the House knew the state of the programme for the remainder of the session, but in view of the terms in which the matter had been stressed it was clear that time would have to be given to the motion which would clarify the position.

Mr. Maxton (I.L.P.—Glasgow) said he hoped that members would vote on the issue free from Government Whips.

Mr. Sandys then gave notice to move that a Select Committee of the House be appointed to inquire into the substance of the statements made on June 27 in the House by himself, and the action of the Ministers concerned and generally the question of the applicability of the Official Secrets Act to members of the House in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties.

Madras 'Varsity Syndicate Committee

MADRAS, July 7.

The "United Press" understands that a meeting of the "ad hoc" Committee recently appointed by the Syndicate of the Madras University will be held on July 18, to consider all aspects of the present education system in the presidency other than the Matriculation examination.—United Press.

DOES BRITAIN WANT JAPAN TO WIN?

(Continued from page 6)

paigns turned into a painful memory the old tradition that the Yangtze Valley was a British sphere of influence. And now the whirling attack shifts to the southern coasts.

Army v. Finance

What actually has happened? There occurred this spring some sweeping changes in the Japanese Cabinet.

General Ugaki became Foreign Secretary; the famous fire-eating General Araki, who used to be regarded as the future Fascist leader, entered the Ministry, while the department of finance went to Mr. Ikeda.

The usual comment ran that the soldiers had won their dictatorship at last. But the few Europeans who really know Japan had another tale to tell. In that corrupt island, no leader of revolt remained an idealist for long.

In a letter from Tokyo in "L'Europe Nouvelle," there are full details about these persons. The younger officers who form a fiercely anti-capitalist yet madly patriotic and quasi-Fascist movement, have long regarded both Ugaki and Araki as traitors to their cause, bought by high finance.

To that world Mr. Theda openly belongs. He is a celebrated banker, who manages the interests of the great Mitsui monopoly. The soldiers may be rather the tools of the rival Mitsubishi firm

These two vast financial and industrial trusts virtually own Japan, and rule it, partly through usual politicians, partly through the feudal families that control the army and navy.

One conclusion is safe and clear, capitalist Imperialism has triumphed over the mystical revolutionary patriotism of the younger officers of peasant origin.

The war, none the less, will be prosecuted more ruthlessly and recklessly than ever. No half-victory will serve; for after a peace of compromise, the troops would return in a rebellious mood that would promise no good, either to the bankers who rule behind the throne or to the generals who are their tools.

The French expert quotes a big industrialist who wrote that "it would cost him much less to keep the troops in China than to let them return to Japan."

Soviet Air Aid

Miss Freda Utley argues in the "New Statesman" that the new phase in Japanese politics means a swing back to an anti-Soviet policy.

What Japanese heavy industry wants is, above all, the coal and iron-ore of the North. Expanding in that region it must, sooner or later, clash with the Soviet Union.

Hitler's satisfaction over this trend of Japanese policy may be visible in his recall of the German military advisers who served China until the other day.

It may be equally significant that Russian aid for China, chiefly in the air, has been more open and generous of late.

On this view, the rival school of thought, popular among Japanese merchants and in the navy, which regards Britain as the chief enemy and South China as the market best worth conquering, has been defeated.

If so, why has the campaign swung southwards? Perhaps because the floods from the Yellow River have checked it in the centre. Perhaps because the Republic must be defeated at its new capital, Hankow.

Even this does not explain the attacks along the Southern coast.

To this imperfectly informed observer the question occurs whether the interests of Russia and the British Empire are really in this region of the earth (or in any other) as distinct and opposed as the experts believe. Both stand to lose by Japan's victory; both would gain, if they would join the United States and France in cutting off Japan's military raw material.

Distant though China may be, the 'planes that bombed Canton were driven by British and American oil. The machine-gun bullets that massacred its women and children were made of Canadian nickel and Australian lead.

Is it distance, or is it profit, that forbids action?

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Fakirmahomed Fattehkhan, a Pathan, has been arrested by the Kurla police on a charge of assault on Nathu Gopal, a postman, when the latter had gone to deliver a letter to the accused. He has been released on bail pending trial before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

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Gary Cooper Stays: Snow White Revived

Otto Krugar, playing title role in 'Housemaster', a British picture running at Excelsior.

Air Drama At 'Eros'

THRILLING STORY OF AMERICAN DARING AND PATRIOTISM

"China Clipper," the new First National production which is shown at the Eros Theatre from Thursday, is a romance of the air, marking a milestone in the pictorial history of daring aviation.

It is full of a patriotic sentiment which fires some Americans with enthusiasm to outdo British airmen by capturing air services across the Pacific.

The picture treats of the daring long distance flights of the pioneers of aviation, men who gambled with death to drive their ships through storm and fog to make regular air service possible.

While the story itself is fictitious, it is based, to a large extent, on the hazardous flights of the famous China Clipper of the Pan-American Airways which not so long ago established an air service between Alameda, on the Pacific Coast near San Francisco, and the Philippine Islands.

A replica of the giant Clipper ship was built at the First National studios for interior scenes, while the exteriors were taken at the air base, at Alameda with the real Clipper playing an important part in the picture, and at the Catalina Islands because of its tropical foliage.

Pat O'Brien has the leading role, that of a war ace, who conceives the idea of establishing definite air routes from the United States to the South American countries, then to China, to span the world.

He has no trouble in interesting flyers in his work, men who are eager to risk their lives to fly the ocean, but he finds that capital is cautious and afraid. Obsessed with the idea and enthused almost to the point of fanaticism, he finally manages to impart some of his enthusiasm to men of wealth who join in his enterprise half heartedly.

His wife is estranged his home broken up, but he struggles doggedly on. Beverly Roberts plays the role of his wife, who gives up the husband she never sees, and who is too busy to even talk to her when the chonce to meet. But after all she returns to him apologises and is proud of him.

Ross Alexander plays the part of a war buddie of O'Brien's, who is his right hand man in the new enterprise. Bogart is another ace flyer in the service, but he becomes disgruntled at O'Brien's driving methods and quits him after a fierce hand to hand battle. But he, too, finally, sees O'Brien's vision and return to fly his ships.

The picture winds up in a glorious climax with the men of vision finally conquering the elements. The picture was directed by Raymond Enright.

Public School Play

Otto Kruger's Best Chief Role At Metro

Otto Kruger gives the performance of his career in the title role of "Housemaster," the Associated British screen version of Ian Hay's long-running play, which comes to the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday.

"Housemaster" is a bright and breezy comedy with a sympathetic and human note underlying its humour, the action of which place almost entirely within the walls of a large English public school.

Otto, as the housemaster, a dry-humoured bachelor devoted to his boys, has three devastatingly pretty wards descend upon his school.

These three lovelies—played by Loana Churchill, Rene Ray and fifteen-year-old Rosamond Barnes—cause a sensation at the school and unwittingly help to incite a revolution among the boys against the new headmaster's drastic reforms.

Phillips Holmes plays a shy young chemistry master who falls in love with Diana, and Walter Hudd and Michael Shepley are two other masters. P. Kynaston Reeves gives a grand performance as the sinister headmaster, and Joyce Barbour is a charming and youthful aunt.

In order to capture an authentic school atmosphere, director Herbert Brenon and production manager John Gossage spent a week at a famous English public school, imbibing the atmosphere and taking photographs. They were presented to the boys as prospective parents!

Over eighty boys were brought down to Elstree to act as extras in the quadrangle scenes which were shot on one of the most magnificent sets ever to be erected.

FOOLS FOR SCANDAL

Funny Comedy At Regal

A riotous comedy with music and Carol Lombard and Fernand Gravet is "Fools for Scandal," which opens at the Regal to-day, Fernand Gravet, handsome French musical comedy star, making his second American Appearance surprises his most ardent fans with a song routine that's well worth the price of admission alone.

Personally directed by Producer Mervyn Le Roy from a script prepared by Herbert and Joseph Fields and Irving Brecher, the film fairly sparkles with wit, speed and fun throughout a made-to-order madcap formula for Miss Lombard and Gravet.

The story itself is a wow. Miss Lombard is an American Movie star in Europe to see the sights. Gravet, an impoverished French baron, who does not use his title because of a lack of coin of the realm, shows off his culinary ability for a gag at a party.

The haughty actress offers him a job as her cook to embarrass him. He accepts after which the film continues its fast pace as Miss Lombard falls hopelessly in love with her aloof chef.

Supporting roles are aptly filled by Ralph Bellamy as Miss Lombard's willing but unwanted finance and Allen Jenkins as an American pal of Gravet, also impecunious.

"Snow White" & "Her Gay Prince" at Wellington.

Guide To Films In City

NEW EMPIRE: "Adventures of Marco Polo." Gary Cooper playing principal role (second week).

METRO: "Bad Man from Brimstone." Wallace Beery featuring.

EXCELSIOR: "Housemaster." Otto Kruger in his best performance.

BROADWAY: "His Lordship." George Arliss in a dual role.

CAPITOL: "Think Fast, Mr. Moto." Peter Lorre in an amazing role.

REGAL: "Fools for Scandal." Carole Lombard and Fernand Gravet in funny comedy.

EROS: "China Clipper." Pat O'Brien featuring in a captivating role.

WELLINGTON: "Snowwhite and Seven Dwarfs." A welcome revival.

20th Century-Fox To Film Six Pictures In England

Twentieth Century-Fox will film six pictures at its Denham, England, Studios, during the coming summer, continuing the production policy inaugurated with the recently completed "We're Going To Be Rich," starring Gracie Fields and Victor McLaglen. As in the case of that picture, the casts of the forthcoming films will be made up of Hollywood and

Annabella, who recently appeared in her first Hollywood-produced picture, "The Baroness And The Butler," co-starred with William Powell, will be starred in two of the English-made pictures. Gracie Fields will head the cast of two others. No definite plans have been made for the fifth of the projected pictures.

Robert T. Kane, executive producer, at the 20th Century-Fox Studios in England, will be in charge of the six productions.

"Bad Man Of Brimstone"

Wallace Beery in *Chief Role At Metro*

The Bad Man of Brimstone" depicts the colourful days of early American history.

The story of the West, its wild and woolly '80's and the reclamation of the land of the Bad Men is now told in a graphic detail to an accompaniment of blazing six guns at the Metro Theatre, Bombay.

In the role of "Trigger" Bill, dread outlaw of the town of Brimstone, Wallace Beery has been given a part even greater than his memorable Villa in "Viva Villa!" The screen's most lovable villain, Beery enacts a gruff, tough, hard-shooting bandit, ruling the town of Brimstone with an iron hand.

He holds up a stage coach containing Jeff Burton, played by Dennis O'Keefe, Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer's newest bidder for stardom. Burton is a prize-fighter, on his way to San Wiego. He stays in Brimstone where he meets Loretta Douglas, played by Virginia Bruce.

In one of his finest scenes Beery discovers that O'Keefe is his son. Thenceforth he protects him from many a scrape, finally sending him to law school. O'Keefe returns as a U. S. Marshal. He attempts to clean up Brimstone. Beery aligns himself alongside. The terrific gun battle that follows is the nigh point of a picture studded with high points.

George Arliss In Dual Role

His Lordship At Broadway

In George Arliss picture, "His Lordship", the star plays a dual role for the first time in his stage or screen career. It is being shown for four days commencing Saturday 9th to Tuesday 12th July 1938 at the Broadway, Kingsway, Khodadad Circle, Dadar.

The story opens in the Near East where two plotters are busy. Murder follows swiftly on their schemings and shortly after the scene changes to England, showing a schoolboy changed in one moment from a happy, carefree child into a youthful King by the assassination of his father across the seas.

In Whitehall the murder has caused a delicate international situation and it is left to a rolling-stone Englishman to take the step that saves his country from being plunged into war

He accomplishes this by impersonating his twin brother, the foreign Secretary, taking over his responsibilities and by a clever coup exposing as the murderers the two Eastern Ministers who are agitating for war with Britain. English screen players.

Basil Rathbone as Prime Minister of Kublai Khan in Adventures of Marco Polo at the New Empire.

Peter Lorre In Amazing Role

THINK FAST, MR. MOTTO AT CAPITOL

"Mr. Moto," the new kind of sleuth who astonished millions of Saturday Evening Post readers, proves even more astonishing on the screen as Peter Lorre, the one star who could portray J.P. Marquand's diffident Japanese to the life, undertakes the role in "Think Fast, Mr. Moto", Twentieth Century-Fox picture which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre

Not since he startled the world with his sensational triumph in "M" has Lorre given the screen such an amazing performance the strange Mr. Moto, whose eyes are as mild as his timid smile, but whose mind is as quick as his trigger finger. Strange events in Frisco's China town place the amazing detective on the trial of a criminal band that has the international police at their wits end.

From the Golden Gate he follows mysterious clues across the Pacific to Shanghai nest of a thousand iniquities, harbourer of a thousand evil doers. Enmeshed in the tragic toils of the gang that is the object of Lorre's search, Virginia Field and Thomas Beck find their romance fearfully beset by all manner of dangers, and so welcome the advent of the mysterious little Japanese.

Foremost among the Shanghai group is Sig Rumann, the burly proprietor of a waterfront gambling den which is the headquarters of Lorre's enemies. Norman Foster, who directed the picture in addition to collaborating with Howard Ellis Smith on the screen play, introduces the mild-mannered Oriental to a series of rough-and-tumble jujutsu combats that climax the film by exposing the members of the gang.

Executive producer Sol M. Wurtzel of Twentieth Century-Fox announces "Think Fast, Mr. Moto" as the first of a screen series involving fictions's most unusual sleuth.

Snow White And Seven Dwarfs

Revived At Wellington

Romance, high comedy, pathos, excitement, colour of breath-taking beauty and tuneful music! Mix them well and you have "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Walt Disney's first step into the feature-length production field. This is the picture that is being screened from to-day at the Wellington.

Combining every element which spells entertainment, the seven-reel animated feature brings to life the beloved Grimms' fairy tale, known in almost every land the world over.

Disney and his staff of artists have created a beautiful heroine in Snow White herself, "whose skin was white as snow, lips red as a rose, and hair black as ebony."

Into the seven little dwarfs, they have instilled all of the personality and comic little quirks so definitely associated with Disney characters. Instead of treating them as a unit, as they were in the original story, the studio staff gave them names and made each of them a distinct person. In fact Doc, Sneezy, Dopey, Sleepy, Grumpy, Happy and Bashful are due to take the screen world by storm.

The picture, distributed by R-K-O Radio, is exquisite entertainment for adult and young alike, and marks a new milestone in film features. It is a "must" attraction for every amusement seeker.

Star Puts Airplane To New Use

While other persons have used airplanes to hunt rabbits, spray orchards, and spot forest fires, Olympe (O-Lamp) Bradna is believed to have put aviation to a new use recently

She chartered a 'plane for the purpose of hunting wild flowers, California's famed blue lupin, blooming ahead of schedule this year on account of the unseasonal high temperature.

However, the young French star's quest ended in failure. Fields were not yet blue enough to be discernable from the air.

She was prompted to fly for flowers when she found a few lupins recently while on location at Sherwood Forest with Gene Raymond and the company making Paramount's "Stolen Heaven." Inquiry at the State Chamber of Commerce revealed that the flowers are expected to be blooming in profusion soon in San Joaquin valley.

'Hurricane' Heroine Comes Again

'Her Jungle Love' Coming To Empire

A romance between a handsome young aviator, whose airplane is wrecked on a lonely South Sea island, and an untamed native girl, who has never before laid eyes on a white man, forms the story of "Her Jungle Love," the new Paramount Technicolour production, which will have its first local showing next week at the Empire Theatre.

Ray Milland and Dorothy Lamour head the cast, making their first appearance together since "Jungle Princess," in which they scored so sensationally a season ago. Probably no two stars in Hollywood are more often associated with tropical romance than Milland and Miss Lamour, he having recently appeared in "Ebb Tide" and she in "Hurricane." In "Her Jungle Love" they are assisted by a cast of popular players, including Lynne Overman, who wisecracked his way through "Night Club Scandal."

"Her Jungle Love" marks a continuation of the experiment, which brought such success in "Ebb Tide," of using Technicolour to bring out all the exotic charm and beauty of a tropical back-ground. But where "Ebb Tide" took place mostly aboard ship the setting of "Her Jungle Love" is exclusively a lush South Sea island which affords perfectly adapted material for colour photography.

Adventures Of Marco Polo

Second Week At New Empire

A magnificent cavalcade of romance, splendour, excitement and fun is apt description of Samuel Goldwyn's greatest screen masterpiece, "The Adventures of Marco Polo." It stays for the second week at the Empire.

The production offers Gary Cooper in his most romantic role as the swashbuckling adventurer who was the world's first travelling salesman and opened the first important trade route between Europe and Asia during the colourful reign of the great Chinese Emperor, Kublai Khan, fighting and loving as he went.

The picture also introduces Sigrid Gurie, the Norwegian beauty discovered by Goldwyn, who is sure to captivate local audiences with her rare loveliness, charm and ability.

The production has been brilliantly directed by Archie Mayo from a screen play by Robert E. Sherwood and is released through United Artists. The magnificent sets capture perfectly the atmosphere of Thirteenth Century China. Among the most impressive of these are the Great Wall of China and the palace of the Khan. The film has been produced on a tremendous scale, with a cast of some 5,000. The battle scenes are breath-taking in their realism and the production as a whole is unforgettable.

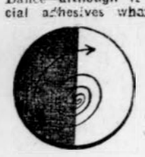
Lovers in whom George Arliss is interested in 'His Lordship' at the Broadway; Peter Lorre with Virginia Field in "Think Fast, Mr. Motto" at the Capitol.

Pat Obrien, plays leading role in "China Clipper" showing how American Airways dared and won at the Eros.

Carole Lombard and Ferdinand Gravet in "Fools For Scandal" at the Regal; Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland in "Her Jungle Love" shortly coming to New Empire.

Does your face powder stay on in a wind ?

Did you know that you can now get powder that stays on in half a gale, or all through the most strenuous Dance—**although it contains no artificial adhesives whatsoever?** Artificial adhesives, of course, blanket the pores, causing blackheads and other skin blemishes. But with Coty "Air Spun" Powder there's no need to use them



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Thana Local Board

Mr. G. D. Wartak Elected President

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 8.

The first meeting of the recently elected members of the Thana District Local Board was held yesterday at 3 p.m. in the District Local Board office building under the presidentship of the retiring President, Khan Saheb Divkar. The hall was crowded with a large number of visitors and local Congressmen as one of the important item on the agenda was the election of the President of the District Local Board.

Mr. Pethe proposed that Mr. Govind Dharmaji Wartak, M.L.A., be elected president.

After it was duly seconded, there being no amendment the proposal was put to vote and passed unanimously.

Khan Saheb Divkar, the retiring president, in handing over charge, eulogised the services of Sjt. Wartak and garlanded him.

Sjt. Wartak, replying, laid stress on the importance of strengthening the Congress organisation, which is the only political organisation in the country working for the emancipation of the people of India. He finally thanked the members for having elected him unanimously as the President and asked them to co-operate with him in the work before them.

Sjt. Raut, of the Peasants Party, said that his party would co-operate with the President.

The members then repaired to the Taluk Local Board Building where Khan Saheb Divkar had arranged a party.

Under the auspices of Salsette Taluka Congress Committee the "China Days" are being observed in Thana since yesterday. Collections are being made by selling small flags.

FICKLE WEATHER IN CITY

Number Of People Down With Cold, Sore Throat And Influenza

BOMBAY, Friday.

A number of people in Bombay are down with cold, soar throat and influenza owing to the sudden change of weather.

A few days ago the weather was again as sultry as April and May. Then suddenly there was a drop in the thermometer and for the past four days the weather has been cooled down by heavy showers.

The nights are particularly marked with copious rain which provides a pleasant coolness for those who are resting after hard work during the day, but causes many to catch cold.

Since yesterday the weather has been cloudy even during the day and with constant showers of rain it conforms with the traditions of the real July monsoon.

Though this change in the weather has brought about cold, sore throat and influenza among a number of people, fortunately, the roads and gutters are washed clean by heavy showers of rain but as a result of the dampness accompanied with the usual humidity which is peculiar to Bombay, a great deal of sickness prevails in the city and suburbs.

The Colaba Observatory recorded the following rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. today:

		Total	Last Year.
Colaba	0.61	35.18	20.70
E.G. Hospital	0.61	32.26	31.63
J.J. Hospital Tec. Laboratory.	0.95	33.85	25.54
Matunga	1.55	34.23	25.46

The rainfall this year is now 9.60 above normal. The maximum temperature was 83.6 and the minimum 76.4

Indian Appointed Supdt. Of Dohad Loco Workshop

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail.)

Mr. Framji Limjibhai Bhatena has been appointed as the Loco and Carriage Superintendent from July 1 on the grade of Rs. 550. He is the first Indian to be appointed to the post in the Dohad Loco Workshop, of the B.B. and C.I. Rly.

He was employed as a fitter, at the age of eighteen on a rate of Rs. 1-12-0, at Bombay. In the year 1920 he was made a Chargeman on the grade of Rs. 140 and rose to Rs. 275.

There is great satisfaction in the Indian staff as the Company have recognised the merits of an Indian. These have hitherto been considered to be prize-posts for Anglo-Indians.

Hindus having their bath in the sea on Friday morning in observance of "Ashadhi Ekadashi."

In observance of the "Ashadhi Ekadashi" most of the Hindus fasted yesterday. A few however observed only a partial fast and are seen buying uncooked food.

Organising Labour Is Nobody's Monopoly

Prohibition League Explains Bombay Kamgar Sangh's Position

Mr. B. L. Sarang President Kamgar Prohibition League has issued the following statement:—

Since the formation of the Bombay Kamgar Sangh in the city to serve the workers certain friends of labour have begun to squabble thinking that to organise labour is a monopoly of their own.

By a resolution passed in a meeting held recently they have asked the Congress and the Government to clarify their attitude towards the rival Unions.

The resolution seems to be ridiculous. To organise workers is a monopoly of nobody. Whether such Sanghs or Unions to be recognised or not to be recognised or to clarify their attitude towards such Sanghs by the Congress or Government is a matter dependent upon their work.

The Bombay Kamgar Sangh is a creation of Congress workers. They recognise the leadership of their own and of nobody else. They look to nobody for help. Government or Congress may or may not recognise them. Although in a short period the popularity of the Sangh increased and they enrolled thousands of workers they never rushed to the Government or Congress for help and begged their recognition.

The Sangh is doing the best work and to bark or bowl against is nothing but to pretend to keep up one's loose place in the movement. Workers have before them the history of past ten years and they know who are their real beneficiaries. It is futile to throw dust at the Sangh to keep up one's place steady. The Congress has taken right attitude for which the workers congratulate them

We Prohibitionists also wholeheartedly support and in case the question of recognition or support ever arise the Bombay Kamgar Sangh deserves the first occasion.

HOW TO FIGHT FEDERATION

Satyamurthi On Alternative To Rejection

MADRAS, July 7.

"The Indian National Congress is the embodiment of India's hunger for Swaraja. The Congress will live and fight so long as India is not free. It will thrive until the last Indian child lives. No fire can burn it, no water can quench it and no wind can change its direction. Even Lord Linlithgow realises sincerely that the Indian National Congress is the only political organisation in India that counts."

Thus declared Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central) while addressing to-night a mammoth gathering at Congress House on "Congress—its present and future work." Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee presided.

Mr. Satyamurthi added: "We want to be here as Englishmen are in England."

RESIST FEDERATION

Referring to the impending Federal scheme he said that federation envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935, with all its ugly features such as indirect election to Legislatures, nomination of States, representatives, power of purse in the hands of the upper house, reservation of defence foreign and ecclesiastical affairs and numerous safeguards in the hands of the Viceroy must be resisted at all costs.

OTHER ALTERNATIVE

Inspite of resistance if it is thrust upon us, the Congress should capture all seats in the Federal Legislature and should not allow any Ministry to function in the Centre and if it accepts office must make the Viceroy forget his special powers and safeguards even as the seven provincial Governors have done now

TASK AHEAD

Speaking on the work ahead Mr. Satyamurthi said that Congressmen and Congress Committees must concentrate on mass enrolment and it should be made obligatory on the part of every member of the provincial and Central Legislatures that he should enrol at least a thousand members.

Referring to the propagation of Khadi he said that the provincial Congress Governments must set an example to people by using Khaddar for all sartorial requirements of all public servants, including policemen. Policemen in Khadi caps will command more love and co-operation from people

"SWARAJ" WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

Concluding he declared that it ought to be possible for India to obtain "Purna Swaraj" following the example of De Valera without a drop of bloodshed and without the least violence. He pleaded for support of the Congress Ministry in furthering the cause of Swaraj.—United Press.

SUICIDAL STEP

Pattabhi Deprecates Andhra Move To Picket Premier's Residence

MADRAS July 7.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a statement through the "United Press" says:—

"Having been on the move for the last fortnight, I deeply regret that I have not been able to give my attention to an important development. It seems that at the ryots' conference, held at Potharlanka in Kistna District, a resolution was passed appointing a committee for recruiting volunteers to picket before the Premier's house in order to further the cause of a separate Andhra Province and Court imprisonment. It need hardly be said that there cannot be a more unfortunate step which may prove suicidal than the one proposed. It is in itself improper and is a folly. For, the only result will be to bring the Andhra Province movement into contempt and alienate the sympathies of friends and convert them into opponents.

"We are trying our very best to persuade the Madras Government, the Madras Legislature and the Working Committee of the Congress to meet the situation created by Lord Stanley's statement. It is both wise and proper that there should not be a multiplicity of counsels, as they are of subversive character."

Concluding Dr. Pattabhi observes: "It is up to all of us to do our very best to prevent this ugly exhibition of our enthusiasm for the good cause."—United Press.

"BOMBAY MESSENGERS OF PEACE"

Miss Parin N. Nariman and Mr. N. B. Parulekar write:—

All will be glad to note that in the formation of "Peace Brigades" in accordance with Mahatmaji's suggestion, Bombay city is not lagging behind. In fact the very next day after Mahatmaji's suggestion received publicity in local papers, took up the matter and in response to an appeal about a couple of dozen persons, including Mahomedans and Hindus, have come forward so far to enlist their names in the "Peace Brigade" to be known as "Bombay Messengers of Peace' and the enlistment of more members has been progressing apace. The whole of this band of workers in the cause of communal peace is, no doubt, ready to lay their lives at the altar of communal peace without retaliation or murmur.

The constitution for the said organisation and the programme of work during the times of peace for the said Brigade are being drawn up for being placed before the meeting to be held shortly under the guidance of the prominent citizens of Bombay, the place and the date of which will be announced later. The uniform to be worn by the Brigade members will also be decided in the said meeting.

The following message of Mahatmaji has been received from Sjt Mahadev Desai from Maganwadi, Wardha, dated 28-6-1938:—

"Gandhiji has your letter of the 21st inst. Every one who has a living faith in non-violence can work for the creation of a Peace Brigade."

A letter to Mr. C. M. Seymour, of the Richmond Park Estate, Coonoor, threatening to murder his wife unless he left them £10 at a certain place was left by unknown men.

Make Breakfast an Energy-Builder

CHILDREN often run and romp more than 12 miles in a single day. Their ceaseless activity calls for more and more energy, out of all proportion to their size.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes at breakfast give the *quick* food-energy that children need. 10 big helpings for the family in every moisture-proof WAXTITE packet, always fresh and crisp, ready cooked

The extra milk is good for them

Children love the golden flakes with milk and sugar. They make the milk taste nicer, and are very easily digested. Buy Kellogg's to-day at your stores.

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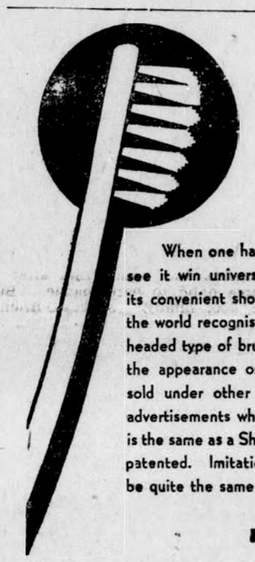

NONE CAN EVER BE *quite* THE SAME

When one has pioneered a new idea, it is gratifying to see it win universal popularity. The Tek toothbrush with its convenient short head was just such an idea, and today the world recognises that Tek makes the old-fashioned big-headed type of brush obsolete. The result? The result is the appearance on the market of imitation Tek brushes, sold under other names. The public are being misled by advertisements which pretend that a "small" headed brush is the same as a Short Head Tek. Never! the Tek design is patented. Imitations may come and go, but none can ever be quite the same as Tek.

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HIMALAYAN HOSPITAL

Appeal For Funds

With the end of 1937 the Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Shyamala Tal, Himalayas, has completed the twenty-third year of its useful career. We have great pleasure in presenting a short deport on its working during the period.

The Sevashrama was started in 1914 in the Vivekananda Ashrama, Shyamala Tal. It is situated at a height of 4944 feet above sea-level, and at a distance of 11 miles from the nearest Railway Station of Tanakpur, R. K. Ry.

Nestled in the deep Himalayan forests interspersed with groups of hamlets here and there, the Sevashrama has been the one and only source of medical relief to the helpless sufferers over a range of 30 miles. Its very situation makes it a unique institution, the extreme necessity and importance of which is self-evident. Many patients undergo even a whole day's journey to receive the benefit of the treatment, and these are mostly extreme and long-suffering cases; but not being habituated to the use of drugs, they recover with astonishing quickness. Moreover, the Sevashrama being located near the trade-route between Tibet and the plains, many Bhutias and members of other communities, falling ill in the jungles and at Tanakpur and finding themselves helpless in a strange country, come to us for treatment. The Sevashrama has already treated 31,043 patients in all.

A distinctive feature of the Sevashrama is the treatment given to dumb animals such as cows, bullocks and buffaloes &c., when they suffer from wounds, worms and foot-and-mouth diseases.

In 1930 a spacious and well-ventilated two-storeyed house was built, thus removing a long-felt need for the accommodation of the Dispensary as well as of such helpless and suffering patients as need treatment with indoor arrangements There is accommodation for 6 such patients, but beds have to be provided for.

We are in urgent need of (1) Funds for the upkeep of the Sevashrama, and (2) a Permanent Fund of not less than Rs. 20,000/-. The Sevashrama has been fulfilling an acute want of the poor and helpless hill-people. Its record of work for the last 23 years has been one of steady growth, with ever-increasing responsibilities of the management. Though we have been purchasing larger supplies of medicines &c., every year, still they are not adequate for our needs. And also for want of many modern appliances and outfits, we are often painfully obliged to send away many ailing people We keenly feel, therefore, the imperative need of putting the Institution on a sound financial basis, and for securing the permanence of its work for the benefit of the poor hill-people. The nucleus of a Permanent Fund has already been formed with a sum of Rs 3,200/-. The endowment of a bed costs only Rs. 1,000/-. Such endowments may be made to perpetuate the memory of any near and dear relative or friend, and are earnestly invited.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged by Swami Virajananda, Secretary, the Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Shyamala Tal, **Sukhidhang P. O., Via Tanakpur, Dt. Almora U. P.**

Motor Vehicles Bill

Why Curtail Liberty Of Road Transport?

"Framing Of Measure Based On Mistaken Theory In Western Countries"

The Secretary of the Federation of Motor Transport Associations, Bombay in the course of a communique to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Communications, Simla on the subject of motor vehicles bill says:

I have the honour to refer to the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 21st March 1938 and referred to a Select Committee The Committee of my Federation have given their careful consideration to the Bill and have also considered the views expressed by Members of the Indian Legislative Assembly during the first reading of the Bill, and I am desired to address you as follows:

TWO OBJECTIVES.

The Honourable Member for Railways and Communications, in moving for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, referred to the two main objectives of the Bill, namely:—

First, to codify and bring up to date the law regulating motor vehicles in India; and

Secondly, to make possible the co-ordination of the various forms of transport.

In regard to the first of these two objectives, namely, codifying and bringing up to date the law regulating motor vehicles in India, my Committee agree with the principle of the Bill and have no important criticisms to offer except on points of detail.

It is with the second objective, namely, that of making possible the co-ordination of the various forms of transport, that my Committee mainly wish to concern themselves in this letter.

My Committee take it that by the term "Co-ordination of the various forms of transport" is meant the most satisfactory distribution of traffic between the different forms of transport in the interests of the general public including the transport users with a view to building up an efficient and adequate transport system for the country.

It is the considered opinion of my Committee that such distribution of traffic is best brought about by the operation of natural economic forces and by public choice, and that any attempt by the State artificially to influence such distribution by legislation restricting the sphere of activity of one particular form of transport in order to benefit a competitive form of transport would be tantamount to an act of unwarranted and inequitable partisanship on the part of the State.

MISTAKEN THEORY.

The Bill bears ample signs of being framed along the line of legislation obtaining in certain Western countries and follows on what, in the opinion of my Committee, is a mistaken theory, namely, that the control, restriction and repression of Road Transport is mainly necessary to obtain co-ordination of transport.

The sole concern of the State towards making possible such co-ordination should, my Committee hold, be to see that the different forms of transport compete on fair terms as regards their obligations and responsibilities to the public, and as regards the extent of State control necessary to be exercised over all of them in the interests of public safety and convenience.

DO RAILWAYS SUFFER?

There was hitherto in India some ground for the contention that the Railways suffered from unfair competition by motor transport, inasmuch as the latter was not subject in an adequate degree to State control in the interests of public safety. This position, however, will no longer hold when the high degree of regulation of motor transport services which is provided for in the Bill in the interests of public safety and convenience becomes operative.

ECONOMIC PREROGATIVE.

It is often contended that long-distance transport by land is the prerogative of the Railways, while short-distance transport is that of motor transport. My Committee hold that the word "prerogative" as used here does not, and should not, mean a legally-conferred monopoly. It only means an economic prerogative, implying that a railway, by virtue of its inherent characteristics, is economically better fitted for long-distance transport than motor transport is. If, in spite of this inherent advantage, a railway suffers part of its long-distance traffic to be diverted to motor transport, under fair conditions of competition as regards obligations and responsibilities to the public, the railway has on itself to blame for inefficient and uncommercial management.

Responsible non-official opinion in this country has long held that the railways in India, which were enjoying a virtual monopoly before the advent of motor transport, have sunk into a rut of monopolistic apathy and of an uncommercial routine of management.

WHY RESTRICT IT?

My Committee reiterate that, while they admit the necessity of a greater degree of control than as at present being exercised over motor transport in the interests of public safety and convenience, they are opposed to any provisions designed to restrict or hinder long-distance transport by road, or limiting the carriage of goods by road to specified classes of goods only, or otherwise curtailing the liberty of road transport

(Continued in ocl. 3)

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A301

"G. B." SUFFERING FROM ANAEMIA

Doctors Giving Him Liver Extracts: Re-tasting Meat After 50 Years' Abstinence

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, world's best known vegetarian for half a century, has given up being "The Doctor's Dilemma", and, submitting to doctor's orders, is taking meat extracts as a cure for anaemia.

Several months ago he was in need of medical attendance, but he refused either to see a doctor or to cut down his work.

He continued to put in several hours a day completing his new play, "Geneva", delivered speeches, wrote articles and letters, and supervised the production of his "Pygmalion" film.

Then, a fortnight ago, he had to admit that he was overworking.

ORDERED TO REST

The doctor ordered "complete rest", diagnosed anaemia, and for any other than Mr. Shaw would probably have ordered a pound of liver a day.

But Mr. Shaw had not touched meat or fish for fifty years. He often went hungry at a meal in a friend's house, on board the ship, or in a restaurant when the vegetarian dishes were not sufficient rather than break his rule.

So the doctor decided on liver extracts to augment Mr. Shaw's diet.

Mrs. Shaw, who is usually Mr. Shaw's only dinner companion, always has meat served at the table. When Mr. Shaw entertains, his guests receive a full-course meal, including a meat dish.

Mr. Shaw, who will be eighty-two in three weeks' time, is now writing the synopsis of a new play.

TEACHER GETS 3 MONTHS' R. I.

Sequel To Brutal Corporal Punishment To Student

NAHAN, July 7.

How a village school master pounded the knuckles of a student with a ruler for his alleged deficiency in arithmetic was narrated yesterday in the court of the First Class Magistrate Avadesh (Imli) when the accused teacher was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 which if realised, was ordered to be paid to the parents of the student, as compensation.

The prosecution alleged that the school master had frequently resorted to corporal punishment, whenever his students did not come up to his expectation. The student in this case who was found to be deficient in arithmetic, was so savagely punished that his loud cries attracted a passerby. When the visitor protested against the punishment meted out to the student, the teacher, far from ceasing beating, began to pound the student's knuckles with a big ruler on the table. The student was confined to bed for several days with pain and fever after the incident. The doctor giving evidence said that the student would have died of grievous injuries had he not been rescued by the visitor and the parents.

The Magistrate, sentencing the accused, remarked that corporal punishment was a relic of bygone era and a teacher who resorted to it was unfit to play such a role and deserved condign punishment.—A.P.

INIQUITY OF DOUBLE TAX

Sindwork Merchants On Income-tax Amendment Bill

The Secretary of the Sindwork Merchants' Association of Hyderabad, Sind, has submitted a draft memorandum on the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1938, to the Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, Simla. The following are extracts from the memorandum:

I am directed by the Income-tax Committee of my Association to forward their views on some of the provisions of the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill for favour of circulation among the members of the Central Legislature.

The history of Sindwork business dates back to about 70 years. These merchants originally started their career as petty hawkers selling Sind-wares and other articles of Indian manufacture. Encouraged by their success in the country, they extended the field of their operations to foreign countries and in the course of a few years from humble beginnings built up large business and brought back to their home country the wealth earned by them in the foreign countries. There are at present about 3,000 shops scattered all over the world employing more than 12,000 Indians as managers, salesmen, clerks, etc. A population of about 60,000 Sindhis is exclusively dependent on Sindwork business. The proprietors and capitalist partners mostly remain in British India and their business is managed by the working or gomashta partners and by managers working at the place of business. The entire staff is Indian and is appointed by the proprietors and capitalist partners from the Sindwork community in Sind. Their agreements are registered with the Emigration Officer at Karachi. Every month the salaries of the employees working abroad are paid to their families and relatives in Sind, and these amount to several lacs of Rupees in a year. Large remittances are received from the places of business into British India whenever exchange is favourable, every year for meeting expenses in India, and for maintenance of the proprietors and partners and for distribution as profits. The surplus profits are generally invested in landed properties in Sind and other provinces. The firms maintain residential houses at each place of business for providing free lodging and boarding to their employees. The employees work at the places of business for about 2 1|2 years and return to their homes in India where they spend their earnings. Most of the merchants and employees are backward in literacy and their account books are written and correspondence carried on in the mercantile vernacular script.

My Committee are very strongly opposed to the taxation of income from business carried on in foreign countries on the basis of the whole income arising as such taxation will strike a death-blow to Indian business in foreign countries without any corresponding benefit to Indian industries or the revenues of Government. The note on the clause of the Bill says that the object of proposing amendment of this clause is to bring the Indian law in uniformity with United Kingdom law in this behalf. But as a matter of fact the law in the United Kingdom differs in one very important respect inasmuch as income from business arising to a resident domiciled in the United Kingdom from business exclusively carried on outside the United Kingdom is assessed to United Kingdom tax only when the profits are remitted to the United Kingdom.

PREJUDICIAL TO INDIAN FOREIGN BUSINESS.

Then the Secretary quotes the words of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Mr. G. Krishnamachariar, Mr. Biswas and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in support of his argument that the trade and commerce of India will be effected by the enactment of the income tax amendment Bill.

One of the objectives in view in proposing this amendment is to derive more revenues by way of tax. On this point my Committee are of the considered view that the increase in the revenue by introduction of this basis would be so small and the difficulties and cost of ascertaining and collecting the tax would be so great that the objective cannot be realized. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee Report, 1926, stated in clear terms that much revenue was not to be obtained from the change in the basis of assessment.

DOUBLE TAXATION.

The most obvious objection to the adoption of this basis is that the change in the basis would involve the majority of Indian small traders in double taxation without any relief against double taxation. It is an irony of fate that Indian traders remitting profits from foreign countries to India get no relief against double taxation in their home country whereas assessees earning incomes in India and subjected to double taxation in the United Kingdom or certain other countries get relief from the Indian Government, in respect of income earned in India. The Sindwork merchants trading in the different parts of the world whilst they pay tax to the Governments of the countries where they earn their incomes also pay tax in India on the remittances which have already been taxed by the foreign Governments, without being afforded any relief. This is the limit of hardship and inequity.

LIMIT CONTROL.

My Committee take strong exception to the proposed section 4-A (a) (ii) as in effect it discriminates against Indians and seeks to provide one criterion for foreigners and another for Indian nationals. The worst feature of the clause is that the test laid down is very vague and indefinite, and is liable to be abused by the department in order to rope in those Indians who return to British India on short visits to their families and homes in British India. This sub-clause was included in the Income Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1931, and was examined by the Experts Committee. It is worthy of note that the Experts Committee did not recommend this definition of residence. In actual practice this sub-clause would be confined only to Indians and even a small fraction of period falling very much short of 182 days would make a person chargeable as a resident. My Committee, therefore, recommend the deletion of this sub-clause. My Committee further urge that in sub-clause (b) "Central Control and Management" are very vague and need to be defined more clearly. In the absence of clear tests for determining what constitutes "Central Control and Management" the Sindwork merchants would be harassed by local officials by their attempt to interpret the terms "Central Control and Management" widely enough so as to bring these merchants in the taxation net on the flimsiest grounds. My Committee strongly recommend that "Control" should be expressly limited to actual control of transactions and dealings of business and should not embrace general supervision and administrative control over the business generally.

(Continued from Col 2).

operators solely with the object of eliminating or restricting its competition with other forms of transport.

My Committee consider that some of the provisions contained in Chapter IV of the Bill in regard to the constitution, composition, scope and functions of the Provincial and Regional Transport Authorities will have the effect of unduly restricting the free movement of transport vehicles over long distances, and also of limiting the classes of goods which may be carried by road.

PROV. TRANSPORT AUTHORITY.

My Committee consider it very necessary that there should be a Provincial Transport Authority in each Province, not only to co-ordinate and control the policy and activities of the various Regional Transport Authorities, but also to act as an appellate body against the decisions of the latter. The constitution of Provincial Transport Authorities should, therefore, in the opinion of my Committee, be made mandatory upon Provincial Governments and not left to their discretion.

ASSAM FOR ASSAMESE

Attitude Of Domiciled Bengalis In Assam Deprecated

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, July 7.

Charges that Bengalis, with the monetary help of Marwaris, Military progress of Nepalese, labour of Biharis and Nagpur labourers and agricultural superiority Mymensingh has, would take the place of British in Assam to rule the Assamese are made against the Assam Domiciled People and Settlers' Association of Bengalis in Assam by Mr. Ambikagiri Raichoudhury. Congress man and General Secretary, Assamese Protection League, on the question of Bengal-Assamese controversy.

He has accused Bengalis in Assam of having created hostile feeling against Bengalis in the minds of the indigenous population of Assam by showing that Assamese are less than Bengalis in Assam with the help of a maze of figures. He says that the said Association was purely Bengali, formed on the eve of Reforms, to claim separate electorate in the Provincial Legislatures. Though it wants to include the interests of Britishers also, every other community like Nepalese, Sikhs and Marwaris in Assam has its separate organisation. Deprecating such attitude provocative of ill feeling in Bengali hearts towards indigenous children of soil and inviting them to live in peace and harmony, without antagonising them, Mr. Raichowdhury says that as in Bengal the interest of Bengalis are paramount so also in Assam those of Assamese must be supreme and recognised as such. There is nothing novel in the cry of "Assam for the Assamese."

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B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 8.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max Temp.	Min Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	97	83	—	2.4	−2.3
Amraoti	92	75	0.6	12.0	+3.5
Akola	94	75	2.6	17.6	+10.5
Ahmedabad	97	79	—	7.8	+0.1
Ajmer	102	73	0.4	4.4	+0.4
Ahmednagar	82	72	1.8	15.8	+10.2
Ambala	99	81	—	4.0	−1.9
Allahabad	93	81	—	9.4	+1.4
Benares	92	80	0.2	12.5	+4.6
Bareilly	—	—	—	—	—
BOMBAY	84	76	0.6	35.2	+9.6
Bangalore	82	66	T	3.2	−0.8
Bhopal	88	77	0.1	15.7	—
Baroda	97	78	0.2	8.5	—
Belgaum	71	68	0.4	9.5	−2.0
Bahawalpur	110	86	—	—	−1.1
Bijapur	87	79	T	7.2	+3.3
Bellary	89	76	—	1.3	−0.9
Bhavnagar	95	82	—	6.2	+0.3
Chittagong	87	76	T	28.9	+2.4
Calcutta	90	79	0.3	9.5	−5.7
Cuttack	90	75	3.8	13.3	+0.4
Cawnpore	86	79	0.6	11.5	+6.3
Calicut	81	73	0.8	62.3	+19.8
Colombo	83	76	—	5.0	−4.0
Cheerapunji	71	65	2.0	172.0	+51.7
Cocanada	83	74	0.4	7.5	+1.0
Cochin	81	74	0.1	40.2	+5.7
Dehra Dun	86	73	0.7	17.1	+2.9
Delhi	98	81	—	2.0	−3.2
Dehra I. Khan	106	81	—	1.4	+0.3
Darjeeling	66	57	0.1	40.9	+6.6
Desa	101	76	0.3	2.9	−1.2
Dalhousie	—	—	0.1	9.2	−3.3
Fort Sandeman	—	—	—	—	—
Gorakhpur	93	82	—	11.6	+0.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	72	T	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind.)	100	82	—	1.5	+0.7
Indore	88	75	—	17.7	+9.5
Jhansi	87	77	0.1	10.0	+2.5
Jubbulpore	92	77	—	12.4	+0.2
Jacobabad	108	82	—	—	−0.3
Jaipur	104	78	0.1	4.5	+0.2
Karwar	77	73	1.9	50.3	+1.9
Karachi	89	82	—	0.1	−1.0
Kodaikanal	64	52	T	3.2	−2.1
Khandwa	92	74	0.6	17.5	+9.9
Lucknow	88	77	0.1	15.3	+8.2
Ludhiana	106	83	—	2.1	−2.8
Lahore	106	86	—	5.3	+2.4
Lyallpur	107	86	—	4.5	+2.7
Multan	105	87	—	1.2	+0.1
Mysore	80	67	0.1	1.8	−1.6
Madras	98	79	0.3	2.4	−0.5
Maymyo	75	69	—	7.1	−3.1
Marmagoa	79	73	1.9	33.5	—
Malegaon	88	74	0.2	6.7	+1.1
Mussoorie	70	59	6.4	21.6	+12.3
Mahableshwar	68	62	2.5	97.7	+29.3
Murree	79	56	1.2	15.1	+8.7
Mount Abu	82	68	2.0	9.1	−1.0
Masulipatam	83	77	0.1	8.5	+2.5
Mandalay	90	75	—	5.2	−1.8
Mangalore	76	73	3.4	76.5	+28.2
Meerut	—	—	—	3.2	−2.3
Mercara	66	62	1.4	60.4	+23.9
Nagpur	89	75	1.3	17.1	+4.9
Ootacamund	61	52	—	5.1	−3.1
Patna	91	81	—	16.7	+5.6
Peshawar	101	72	0.2	1.0	+0.4
Poona	84	71	0.4	7.1	+0.8
Pachmarhi	80	69	—	24.9	+10.2
Port Blair	84	79	T	32.4	+9.2
Quetta	97	67	—	—	—
Ranchi	89	75	—	7.6	−6.0
Rawalpindi	102	72	0.3	13.9	+10.2
Rangoon	86	74	0.6	19.0	−4.0
Ratnagiri	79	75	1.7	64.9	+26.6
Rajkot	97	79	—	7.8	+1.2
Sialkot	104	78	—	6.9	+2.3
Srinagar	92	65	0.1	3.0	+1.2
Sholapur	85	71	2.0	15.1	+9.3
Shillong	76	66	0.1	20.3	+0.4
Simla	74	57	0.1	9.2	−2.8
Surat	89	78	0.1	1.47	+2.4
Salem	93	75	T	2.1	−1.8
Trichinopoly	97	79	—	1.5	−0.3
Trivandrum	82	74	0.1	16.0	+0.4
Vizagajatam	84	76	1.1	10.4	+4.1

T indicates rainfall of one to four cents.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 8.

The monsoon has been strong in Deccan, north Madras coast, Orissa. Generally active in West coast Central Provinces, east United Provinces, Bengal, Assam, western Himalayas North West Frontier Provinces. There have been scattered showers in east Rajputana, Gujrat, south-east Madras, Central India, Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Chief amounts of raintall are:- Mussoorie 6 inches; Cuttack 4 Gopalpur, Pendra, Akola, Mangalore, Mahabaleshwar 3; Dinajpur, Cheerapunji, Muktesar, Cherat Udaipur, Mount Abu, Marmagao, Karwar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Khandala, Sholapur, Aurangabad 2 each; Nagpur, Ratnagirl, Mercara 1½.

Forecast until the evening of ninth:—Monsoon will be generally active over the country outside south-east Madras, Sind Baluchistan and the plains of Punjab.—A. P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. 8-7-1938

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.62 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.6 degrees 2.5 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees 0.4 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 94 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 165 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.61 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.94 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 36.47 inches.

Weather remarks.—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-7-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.84 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Rent Legislation For Bombay City

B. P. C. C. SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Sub-Committee appointed by the B.P.C.C. to address a suitable representation to Government in connection with Rent Legislation in Bombay have submitted the following replies to the questionnaire Form A issued by the Rent Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay:

Dear Sir, The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee appointed a special Committee to draft a suitable representation to the Government of Bombay relating to the question of house-rents in Bombay, with special reference to the necessity of legislation to control rents. The said Committee met on Saturday last and as Chairman of that meeting I am submitting to you the views of the said Committee on the questions contained in Form A (General) issued by you.

(1) In the opinion of this Committee a net return of four per cent on total capital invested in house property is a fair return.

(2) As compared to net return on most of the gilt-edged securities and to the rates of interest paid by Banks on fixed deposits, four per cent net return can be called favourable.

(3) This Committee is clearly of opinion that legislation is necessary in connection with the regulation of house-rents.

(4) Legislation should be on the lines of the Rent Restriction Act of 1933 with several additions, like restriction of net return and compulsion to provide certain minimum amenities to residents.

(5) The present level of rent is, in the opinion of this Committee, high. It is partly due to shortage of housing accommodation both for working Class and for Middle Classes.

(6) Increase in housing accommodation by itself may or may not lower the level of rents.

(7) All agencies should be brought into service for the sake of providing additional accommodation in the City. Private agency should receive every encouragement but the Government as well as the Municipality ought to undertake the work of providing additional accommodation.

(8) If building activity be undertaken by Government etc. the effect on rent will be beneficial from the point of view of the tenants.

(9) At present both the English and the Deshi Calendars are used by house-owners.

(10) This Committee is of opinion that rents ought to be realisable only according to the English Calendar and that legislation ought to be undertaken to enforce a uniform practice.

—(Sd.) I. S. Patel, Chairman of the Meeting of Rent Legislation Sub-Committee held on Saturday, July 2.

PLEA FOR 40 P. C. REDUCTION

Sufficient Margin Will Still Be Left To Landlords, Says Roy

Submitting a memorandum on the necessity of rent reduction, Mr. M. N. Roy says:

Not only do the peasantry badly need some concrete economic relief immediately, but the general economic welfare very largely depends upon the purchasing power of the masses, which in our country are composed mostly of the peasantry. The fundamental problem is conditional upon the transfer of the ownership of land from the non-producing rent-receiver to the cultivator. Pending that radical change, necessary for the economic progress of the nation, a substantial reduction of rent will contribute a little to the solution of the fundamental problem of national economy. The suggested reduction of forty to fifty per cent. will mean more than eight crores of rupees saving for the peasantry. At present, the great majority of peasants have to do without many of the most elementary necessities of life. Having practically no surplus over and above the sinking level of bare subsistance, they are debarred from improving the means and methods of cultivation. Consequently, whatever additional amount of money will be left in their possession, due to the reduction of rent, will be spent for the purchase of commodities, giving an impetus to trade, transport and industry.

OBJECTIONS WITHOUT FORCE

It is contended that large reduction of rent will upset the balance of the Government Budget, because land revenue is the main item of income. The contention is groundless. Reduction of rent will mean no loss to the Government Exchequer. The present discrepancy between the revenue received by the Government and the total rent paid by the peasants, is so great as amply justifies the suggested reduction of the rate of the latter. At present, the revenue received by the Government is about thirty-five per cent. of the total rental. During the first thirty years of the current century, the latter increased by well over six crores of rupees. But the increase of the income of the Government from land revenue was less than one crore. If the great discrepancy is narrowed down by a substantial reduction of rent, even the landlords cannot complain legitimately. The total rent at present is nearly twenty crores a year. Forty to fifty per cent. reduction, therefore, will still leave a sufficiently large margin to the landlords after the payment of the present rate of revenue to the Government. An income of about four crores will still remain the share of the landlords.

PROTECTION FOR PEASANTS

The bill creates legal rights for the peasants as regards the security of tenure. The projected law will protect the peasantry against arbitrary ejection. But on this point also, it does not go far enough. Therefore numerous amendments are being suggested for improving the Bill in that respect. Legislators as well as the members of the Government find it difficult to devise ways and means for protecting the collection of rents. The way out of the difficulty will be found in substantial reduction.

BOMBAY TENANCY BILL

Dharwar Landlords Mobilise

HUBLI, July 8.

Following the announcement of the Government of Bombay that a Tenancy Bill will shortly be introduced in the Bombay Legislature at its forthcoming meeting in August, the landlords, inamdars and the big landed proprietors, called Desais have been busying themselves, during the past few days, organising their voice of opposition against the proposed tenancy bill on the ground that some of its provisions are exproprietory in character. The lead, in this respect, to organise their strength and represent the interest of the Karnataka landlords, big and small, has it is understood, been taken by two of the biggest landowners in Dharwar District

In pursuance of this move there was a conference of leading zamindars and landed proprietors of Dharwar District in Hubli last evening, to devise ways and means how best to combat the passing of the Tenancy Bill and carry on agitation both in the press and on the platform. To this end a Committee has been appointed for collecting funds for propaganda and for starting a landholders daily paper and protection of their interests and for representing their side of the problem.

It is further understood that as a sequel to the above move, a number of landlord congressmen who are now in the assembly will be called upon to resign their seats. Further developments are awaited.—A. P.

TENANTS CONFERENCE GETS BUSY

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

Tenants Conference is making brisk preparation to collect materials to be placed before Rent Inquiry Committee. English forms issued by the Committee have been printed by the Conference in vernacular and distributed in large numbers with a view to help the public. Tenants and other Associations expecting to get reliefs are filling the forms urgently. It is understood that Merchant-Mahajans had discussed the Form A, amongst themselves and settled the reply unanimously.

To get answers of the Form C in large numbers. Tenants Conference is celebrating a week and organizing a number of meetings in different wards. Rapid work carried by the Conference has evoked a lot of inspiration and hope among the tenants.

Our Madras Letter

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Proposed Extension To Chittoor & Cuddapah Dists. On Oct. 1

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

"Under two flags"—that was the gist of the decision arrived at by the Guntur Municipal Council a few weeks back, when it passed a resolution agreeing to hoist both the Congress and the Muslim League flags over its premises. But the Guntur Council recanted soon by its decision last Thursday to abandon this dual faith. It was agreed by the Municipal Council to give up the Muslim League flag and to stand by the Congress alone. But this desired effect was achieved not purely by the patriotism of the councillors but by a Government fiat asking the Council to cancel its previous resolution. The order which reveals the Government's policy regarding the hoisting of flags runs as follows:

'The Government do not desire to interfere with the discretion of any local body in regard to the kind of flag it should decide to be flown on its buildings. But the flying of two flags together on the Municipal office being opposed to all practice and the spirit of the Government Order of Jan. 3, 1938, the Government are of opinion that the resolution of the Guntur Municipal Council should not be given effect to and that the same should be cancelled.'

The Council also requested the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, to hoist the Congress flag over the Municipal buildings when he visits the town this month. It was decided by the councillors to accord a civic welcome to the Premier.

JAIL REFORMS.

For the first time in the Presidency, the Probation Act—that long canvassed and most desirable measure of penal reform—was brought into operation during last year. The fairly considerable fall in the prison population revealed by the annual report on the administration of jails in the province in 1937 was due in part to the operation of the Act. The total number of prisoners including under-trial and civil prisoners confined in jails at the close of 1937 was 14,070 as against 15,743 at the end of 1936. The daily average number of prisoners fell from 15,967 to 14,718. The total expenditure of the department fell by a lakh from 17 lakhs in 1936 while the cost per head increased from Rs. 105 to Rs. 114. The events of importance during the year were: the issue of butter-milk to all prisoners—a main point of agitation during the Civil Disobedience days—and a corresponding increase in the issue of salt; the installation of a radio set in Vellore Central Jail; the introduction of the convict-warder system in habitual jails; the extension of the Advisory Board scheme to habituals and old decrepit convicts; the strengthening of the warden guard in all jails; the introduction and issue of hand-pound rice as an experimental measure; the affording of ample opportunity to inmates who are of exemplary conduct to earn the reward of premature release; the Scheme of premature release of convicts in batches under orders of the Congress Government, etc.

STANLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

By a tragic coincidence, the Medical School in Madras associated with the name of Sir George Stanley, former Governor of Madras, was inaugurated as a college by Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, last Saturday morning, the day on which the news of Sir George's death reached the city. This inauguration marked the introduction of various important events in the annals of medical education: a third Medical College in the province, the abolition of recruitment for the L.M.P. classes, the closure of the Lady Willingdon Medical School, the absorption of the remaining classes of the L.M.P. standards into the Stanley Medical education in the remaining L.M.P. classes, and the opening of the Lady Students' hostel in the vicinity of the boys' hostel for the lady students of the M. B. and L.M.P. classes of the new Medical College. The credit for the successful introduction of the above schemes was due to the Health Minister. As regards the future an estimate had been sent to the Surgeon-General for a grant of Rs. 4.66 lakhs for inclusion in Part II schemes of 1939-40 and 1940-41.

There can be no doubt that a college in which so many experiments are being carried out simultaneously will have an interesting future. At the inauguration the Minister produced an able defence of the policy which he and the Government are pursuing in respect of medical education. He assured the Andhras that their legitimate grievances were not being neglected, that the Government were fighting to get the Vizagapatam degrees recognised by the All-India Medical Council, and that there was no prospect of the Vizag College being closed. It is, the first Medical College in this province to be organised and administered on a purely provincial basis. It is introducing coeducation and it is one of the Government's answers to the question of how to abolish the sex restrictions in the medical profession.

COASTAL DEFENCE SCHEME

The Government of India are gradually evolving a machinery to prepare the country successfully to withstand the strain of any war in which the British Empire may become involved in future. It is learnt, in this connection, that proposals for the establishment of a naval and air base at Cochin are under the active consideration of the Government of India. This scheme is part of the extensive coastal defence proposals now under consideration. It might be remembered in this connection that Army officers recently visited Cochin and had private discussions on matters regarding the steps to be taken to ensure the safety of Indian ports during the time of war. These officials had been deputed by the Defence Department of Central Government to study the question on the spot by touring round the coastline.

EXTENSION OF PROHIBITION

The Madras Government are now considering the arrangements to be made in connection with the extension of Prohibition to Chittoor and Cuddapah districts on October 1, next. It is learnt that a distillery now being worked at Renigunta (Chittoor dt.) by the Nadar estate will be closed; but the estate, which is now supplying arrack to Madras city, will retain its contract, the supply being drawn from outside the district. The same procedure as was followed in Salem will be adopted with regard to the abolition of the Excise department in the two districts selected for Prohibition The total staff of this department in the two districts will be considered to have been abolished with effect from Oct. 1 and the officers and subordinates transferred outside the districts. Various details of the Prohibition scheme and the development work to be undertaken are actively being considered. It is not likely that Prohibition officers will be appointed in these districts as in Salem. The Collector of Chittoor has issued a circular to the Revenue and Police officials in this connection, regarding the formation of Prohibition Committees. It enjoins that each Committee should contain four members and that each police-station should have four such committees; and that the committees should be ready for work from Oct. 1. The villages allocated should be conveniently situated so as to be within the reach of the members to detect and report offences under the Act. Regarding selection of members of committees it is suggested that some at least from the drinking classes should be proposed, if suitable persons are available.

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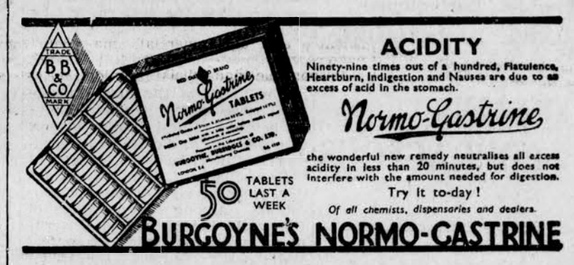

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Rural India Dominates Politics · To-day

Right Proportion Of Revenue Must Be Spent On Better Village Campaign

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu in his broadcast talk from Bombay Station on "Better Villages," said:—

"Better Villages" is the subject of my talk to you to-night. You must have noticed, that since the introduction of Provincial Autonomy about an year ago, the new Provincial Governments have more been busy than ever before with the formulation of programmes for the development of the country side and the improvement of the villages. What is the reason for this new activity?

Hitherto the Provincial Governments were largely constituted by the Crown and to a limited extent Ministers were chosen from those who were elected to the legislatures on a narrow and restricted franchise. Now about 35 million people, mostly living in the villages were enfranchised out of a population of about 250 millions inhabiting British India, excluding those who are incapable of exercising the vote nearly one in three adults has a vote.

For the first time in the constitutional history of India under the British rule, Provincial cabinets composed entirely of Ministers chosen from the parties which command a majority in the election have been set up. These ministries derived their power and owe their offices to the vote of the rural masses.

The political parties that went to polls last year know what their success depended upon. They realised, that the rural population, if their support is to be secured, must be continued of the fact that the programme of the future Provincial Governments was designed to bring about the economic and social amelioration of the conditions of the village life.

So the agrarian programme of aspirants for power contains definite promises to create new amenities of life in the villages, to bring a change in his outlook on life and his standard of living. These promises have to be fulfilled if the goodwill and the support of the electorates is to be retained. This is the main reason for the Provincial Governments devoting their energies and resources for the betterment of villages.

Whatever may be the defects of the new constitution, it placed in the hands of the rural population power which it never enjoyed before. Rural India is now in a position to dictate to the provincial Governments a policy of better villages. Our villages today are in a very deplorable condition. Among the countries of the world having settled Government and ample natural resources India easily occupies the lowest place in regard to amenities of rural life. In education, sanitation, public health, medical relief, drinking water supply, communications and other needs Rural India is the most backward spot of the civilised world.

A distressing feature about our villages is that while elsewhere in the world they were made more and more healthy and happy, in India, they have actually deteriorated. Why? Partly because of the neglect of their interests as compared with those of urban areas and partly as a result of the impact with the trade industries and commerce of the outside world.

Villages which were more or less self-sufficient have now become largely dependent for their supply of their needs on outside agencies leading a perpetual economic drain from Rural India. In the old day village all sections of community inhabiting the villages, collaborated as partners in producing wealth from the land and shared that wealth in proportion to their services when the harvest was reaped. The economic efficiency of the field labourer and the village artisan was definitely better and higher than is to-day. The economic drain from villages must be stopped, agriculture must be made to pay more and subsidiary occupations must be revived and improved to rehabilitate the villages.

As I have already said, the greater needs of the villages are the reasonable amenities of life. In order to make our villages a worth living in, great and immediate attention should be devoted to the supply of good drinking-water and to the improvement of the sanitary and health conditions. Much of the preventable decease and mortality is due to lack of these conditions.

The Local Boards to which these functions were hitherto assigned grievously failed to discharge their responsibilities. The villages will never improve in my opinion so long as their improvement is committed to these Local Boards. The most suitable agency for improving the village is the well-constituted statutory "Village Panchayat", directly assisted and supervised by a department of the Provincial Government.

The villages have a right to claim that a portion of the revenue collected from them should be set apart for their improvement. Small grants which trickle down to villages through local boards and other intermediary agencies will not help the villages to reconstruct village life according to modern standards. So I plead for the abolition of all control by higher local bodies over the statutory village panchayats and for making the latter as autonomous as possible under the direct control of a department of Provincial Governments.

Another administrative reform of vital importance to carry out the programme of Rural Development is the creation of facilities for co-ordination between the several departments of the Provincial Government like—Agriculture, Co-operation, Veterinary, Forests, Industries and the like. Perhaps the Provincial Governments will be well advised to appoint a Rural Development Commissioner in each Province for this purpose.

Rural reconstruction in India, paradoxical though it may seem, consists I think, in a reversion to some extent to old conditions under were better and happier. In other countries, modernisation and rationalisation may mean giving up the old, simple and inexpensive habits and adopting the new and costly standards of advancing countries. But so far as rural India is concerned it is not necessary to adopt such complex and costly standards.

A village home filled up with village-made furniture, decorated with village-manufactured toys, equipped with country-made utensils and surrounded by little garden in which Indian vegetables and flowers are grown, will be a much more beautiful object, than a cottage build and equipped in foreign style. Would not villager who gives up the use of milled rice and the factory sugar for the hand husked rice and gur made in the villages be more healthy? This attempt to revert to the more natural conditions of former days will modernise and rationalise village life very quickly. The first and foremost task the Provincial Governments should be to give villages wherein every villager will take pride in his farm, his cattle, his family and his neighbour. Our villagers are not slow to adopt improved methods of agriculture and to avail themselves of the benefits of electrical power for their homes and farms.

Villages so developed will attract the educated youth to them once more. They will then provide them with employment also. There is a steady drain of the intelligent leisured and wealthy classes from village to the town, so rural leadership has practically disappeared. We must, therefore, once more create that leadership.

I noticed that almost all retired officials of the Government settle in the neighbouring towns, though their homes and farms are in the village. Either because there are no facilities for educating their children in the villages or because the conditions of life there are repulsive. The reproach must be removed.

It will not be a bad idea for the Provincial Governments to make the earning of the pensions by retired officials dependent on their going back and living in villages. The same may be said of the professional classes like lawyers, doctors and teachers. Every inducement should be given to them to go and live in villages after retirement.

In order that the programme of rural development may succeed, bands of rural workers with a national outlook and adequate equipments should be trained by the Provincial Governments.

I may add in conclusion that the introduction of a system of free and compulsory elementary education and the establishment of a school in every village must play an integral part of the Provincial Governments' rural development programme.

Education of the masses and liquidation of illiteracy will change the face of the countryside. It is said that a village is the "cradle" of nation in India. If out of that cradle a healthy and strong nation is to emerge, that cradle must be in better villages.

SIR FIROZKHAN REFUTES CHARGE OF INEFFICIENCY

Don't Dabble In India's Labour Problem

WHAT IS REALLY NEEDED IS TO FIND OUT MEANS TO RAISE PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

GENEVA, (By Air Mail.)

The efficiency of Indian agriculture and industry was stressed by Sir Firozkhan Noon, Indian Government Delegate at the International Labour Office, Geneva, in a speech dealing with Labour problems in India and the world at the 24th session of the office.

"Our Labour problems in India", Sir Firozkhan said, "are to be settled not only by the Central but mainly by the Provincial Governments, and I am glad to say that our National Congress Governments, and I am glad to say that our National Congress Governments in the provinces are already tackling the labour problems with the sympathy and goodwill which they have always shown towards the worker and the poor.

"Our one problem in India is poverty, and when speakers get up here and criticise us, I should like them to remember what our condition is.

"Nine-tenths of our population live in the villages, and when people talk of industrial workers and of their wages being low, you have no idea how low the wages of our farmers are; and I feel that unless the income of the farmer and the labourers working on the land is increased, not only in India but in the whole or betterment of world economic conditions.

CHARGE REFUTED

"Some people blame us for being inefficient. It is not true. As far as agriculture is concerned, we are efficient as any agricultural country in the world.

"Our cotton production is as much per acre as it is in the United States of America. We have grown cotton which is called in India the 4F American cotton. It is nearly of one inch staple.

"Our Agricultural Department has invented a new kind of wheat called 8A, which has trebled our production of wheat.

"His Excellency the Viceroy, who was President of the Royal Agricultural Commission and, is well-versed in the problems of agriculture, is doing his utmost to push a campaign of increased agricultural efficiency and production.

"Even in industry—the Director of the International Labour Office himself told me that when he went to Bombay he found that the efficiency in our mills was practically 85 per cent. of the efficiency of the Lancashire Mills.

"LET INDIANS SOLVE DIFFICULTIES THEMSELVES"

"So please don't get away with the idea, when you begin to run down the East and our country, that we are in any way wasteful and inefficient. Our greatest fault is poverty, and it is that which enables you to criticise us.

"The British Workers' Delegate said that he wanted to start an agitation in India for the raising of wages. Welcome! But where is the rise of wages to come from, when people are on starvation line? They cannot get the dole in India as they do in England.

"It is the poor villager who, pressed by poverty, migrates to the towns and depresses the wages of the industrial worker.

"It will be far better to leave the Indian worker and employer and the Government alone to solve their difficulties themselves and not to bring about an ill-informed interference from outside.

REMEDY FOR DEPRESSION

"In the end, I would like to make only one suggestion, and that is this, that we have collected a very large number of facts and we have passed conventions. India is behind no other country in that matter. My colleague Sir Frank Noyce told me last year that we have passed 14 laws implementing recommendations made by the Labour Commission.

"But now we must do something else to earn more money for the poor and I suggest that this Conference should direct the Governing Body to direct its economic advisers, and get advice from outside if necessary, to find out the real causes of the agricultural depression and to suggest means, if any, and if possible, of raising the price of agricultural products in the world.

"It is very dangerous to dogmatise, but in my own humble opinion I feel that unless you raise the prices of agricultural products and the purchasing power of the agricultural masses, it will be impossible to get out of this depression quickly."

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How she gives a twist to the lives of the other two
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Mr. N. C. KELKAR will Inaugurate "UMAJI NAIK"
TO-DAY at POONA 'GLOBE'

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Suburban Season Tickets

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The question of rents for the Working and Middle Class is now before the Committee appointed by the Government. I would therefore like to make a suggestion to this Committee that the Railway Companies should be asked to reduce the rates of the Season Tickets to enable the middle class people, who cannot afford to pay more than 10 per cent of their earnings for rent, to find cheaper and convenient houses in the Suburbs. The Railway Companies have considerably increased the rates of the Season Tickets during the period of the War and after.

The reason shown for increasing these rates was the increase in the cost of material such as coal, machinery, etc., and also the increase in the scales of salary of the staff. But the rates of the materials have gone down and the Railway Companies have now been recruiting staff on a very low salary. It is not, therefore, understood why they should not reduce the rates of the Season Tickets which were increased by 65 per cent to 70 per cent.

In 1918 the Government of Bombay launched several schemes at Khar, Sion, Chembur, etc, with a view to avoid congestion in the City. The public were given to understand that necessary facilities would be extended if they chose to reside in the suburbs. But on the contrary the Railways increased their rates of the Season Tickets by over 65 per cent with the result that the schemes have not been very successful. If the Government were to bring pressure on the Railway Administrations for the reduction in the rates of Season Tickets the question of Rents for the Middle Class will be favourably solved and the middle classes would be inclined to go and stay out of the City to their advantage.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. ACHARYA.

Fish Famine In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay has been experiencing a fish famine for the last about six months and more. Our fish markets are practically dry of good fresh fish for the major part of the month. It is usual to see abundance of foreign fish, stale, raw and rotten and cholera breeding. Those accustomed to consume it do consume it with what result goodness knows. Our death rate and epidemic hospital's mortality figures can alone say. Others don't so much as look at it. Who is responsible? Who but the Department of Industries ruling the destiny of Bombay's vast and multifarious industrial pursuits? This Department has a highly paid Fishing Officer who, it is said, has made fish produce and fishing trade his special study. The Industrial Department has been talking tall and talking high, big and bumptious, all these days about thriving produce and thumping trade in Bangras, Musy, Singaras, Bois, Ramus and Pomphrets which talk has so far ended in murky smoke. The Department of Industries is now under the protecting wing, ward and watch of the Congress Government. We do not know how many of the Congress Ministers are fish eaters and how many abstain from fish flesh.

The four big Government launches compete and vie vivaciously with the four others owned by private citizens. Which of these launches, Government or private, supply Bombay with more fish. The Industrial Department has taken good care not to reveal the figures. The Municipal Market Department have adopted mum. It's the primary duty of the Civic Fathers to call upon it to report on the egregious fish famine which Bombay is experiencing. Will Mr. Samdasani bring a proposal and electrify the slow moving wheels of the Municipal machinery in this matter? It is said that six lakhs lbs. of fish was imported to these shores by the Industrial Department with the help of the launches during the last season. How much of this quantity was fit for consumption and how much was consigned by the Market Department to the sea nobody knows.

The presence in the port of Calcutta of the Japanese trawler "Shinkyo Maru," laden with fish from the Bay of Bengal, initiates an experiment that is being made by a long-established business house in Japan.

One of a fleet of 40 vessels constructed for the purpose the "Shinkyo Maru" has a capacity for carrying about 500 tons of fish. Its equipment, like that of its sister ships, is most modern in every respect. Other vessels of the fleet serve Rangoon, Singapore and other Far Eastern ports.

It was explained to a Statesman representative that this was a well prepared and serious attempt to supply Calcutta with fish and that interested inquiries from many consumers had already been received. Upon the success of the experiment depends the continuation of supplies from this source.

It has been estimated that in Bengal 80 per cent. of the population consume fish as a regular item of diet when they can afford to buy it; so badly is the industry organized and so hopelessly are the actual fishermen in the hands of Mahajans and middlemen that an ever increasing demand goes unsatisfied while the price of such supplies as reach the Calcutta markets is maintained at a level which can only be described as exorbitant. The possibilities of establishing remunerative steam trawling in the Bay of Bengal have never been sufficiently explored even though investigation had proved that there are extensive areas in the Bay capable of yielding large quantities of high-class fish and which are suitable for trawling. An experiment that was made was a financial failure mainly because of the hostility of vested interest and the lack of cold storage facilities. The latter difficulty no longer exists.

Our Industrial Department should put itself in communication with the authorities at Calcutta with a view to obtain particulars and details to work upon and explore all the avenues for fish produce and supply in Bombay.

The Bombay Premier's visit to the fishing village of Danda reminds one of the vast possibilities of developing fishery along the western coast of India. With a larger use of steam launches to scour the sea at high tide or low, with modern methods of curing and preserving fish and with better transport facilities it seems possible to expand ten-fold the fishing industry along the whole coast line. Already fishermen in Bombay have shown themselves capable of enterprise by their use of launches and buses for the catching and transport of fish, and they can do more if taught better methods of curing and preserving fish and are given better cold storage and railway transport facilities.—Yours, etc.

M. M. BANAJI

Appeal To University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns to place before the readers how the latest decision of the Syndicate is going to affect a large section of students by depriving them of their eligibility of applying for the Matriculation Examination of 1939.

In the year 1937-38 the Bombay University enforced their New Regulations which necessitated every student of the Matriculation Class to keep terms of 130 days in a Recognized School. A large number of Schools thereupon applied for Recognition to the University. But the University picked out some 20 Schools and through a Circular allowed students to continue keeping terms in these 20 Schools and to apply for admission to the Matriculation Examination after duly presenting themselves to the Preliminary Examination of a permanently recognised School.

The policy of the University regarding the students of such Schools was not clearly defined in this Circular, and nothing was stated in it to show that students of these Schools will have to keep fresh terms if they failed and intended to appear at the Matriculation Examination of 1939. Besides the very fact that these 20 Schools were allowed to hold the Matriculation Class in the very face of the New Regulations during the year 1937-38 in which they came into force naturally meant that the terms kept by the students in these 20 Schools which the Syndicate had selected, would be accepted for all future examinations of the University. But the University has issued a fresh circular which states that terms of such students as those who belonged to the 20 Schools which the University had selected during the year 1937-38 will not be accepted for the Matriculation Examination of 1939

Nothing can be stranger than this strange decision of the Syndicate arrived at as late as the middle of May 1939. First of all due to these New Regulations all Recognised Schools are choked to the full and there is no seat left vacant, and if there is room the Head-Masters, who feel powerful due to the New Regulations, refuse admission on one excuse or the other to such students. And secondly, one does not see why the University Syndicate should punish the students and make them suffer because the Schools to which they once belonged do not come within their favour.

In these hard days, it is not financially possible for a student to join a recognised School and keep fresh terms there even if he intended to do so. Every father or guardian cannot afford to spend on his child or ward so lavishly as the members of the Syndicate can do for their children. They should consider the hardships of people not so very well placed and not so very well favoured by God. To pay to fresh School feesetc., is not possible to all.

Why should not the Syndicate re-consider their decision and accept the terms of the candidates of the Schools which they had themselves allowed to exist under the New Regulations during the year 1937-38? I hope the more considerate members of the Syndicate will look into the matter.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER

The Bombay Gas Company

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Out of the three important Public Utility concerns, in this city, the B. E. S. & T. Company, Ltd. has reduced the rates from the 1st April, which goes to help the middle and poor classes substantially. The Bombay Telephone Company also announced free installation from that date.

The public was anxiously expecting some gesture of this kind from the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, but it narrates a novel story altogether. This Company gets coal from a particular mine in Bengal. It is reliably learnt that the cost of coal was reduced by more than 50 per cent and the railway freight and incidental charges also were reduced abnormally some years back. The manufacturing charges, too, were cut to a great extent since the machines are working electrically. In spite of all these savings, the Company's rate for lighting and heating stands the same for years together. Its prosperity, of late, has been increased manifold, beyond doubt, and large profit is reaped at the expense of the public. The chief reason is that this Company has been granted sole monopoly about a century back, when the City was entirely in different circumstances. Even with the advancement of years, the enormous extension of city, the prosperous condition of the business and the political awakening of the public conscience to a far greater degree, the Company's policy towards the public remains adamant. The fittings and installation charges of the Company are abnormal and the intending consumers are not permitted to have the fittings carried out privately by the licensed plumbers, while the Electric Company allows installations by the licensed contractors.

The Gas Company collects deposits from the numerous consumers and this amount naturally must be in many thousands. The interest accrued on these goes to fill up the coffers of the Company at the cost of the consumers. Why this sort of indulgence is given to this particular concern is a mystery. Consumers or the public have no voice to demand simply because monopoly protects Whatever the Company does or claim, the public or consumers have to yield implicitly. The Company gets all the privileges as a Public Utility Concern from the Government and the Municipality, while the voiceless consumers do not derive any sort of facility from the Company. At present this utility is beyond the reach of the middle class of people, leave alone the poor.

The kind attention of the present Government is particularly drawn to the few actual facts mentioned above (which cannot be challenged) with full hopes that the Government will, without further loss of time, institute enquiries about the working of this Company and see that the rate for lighting and heating is brought down to a flat rate of Rs. 2-8 per 1000 c. ft. which the Company can well offer to reduce.

The Company's term of agreement period with the Municipality is nearing and before it is renewed it is suggested that the whole concern, being a profit earning one, might be converted into a 'National' one by purchasing the same outright. The public is prepared to subscribe for the shares when called for.—Yours, etc

"PUBLIC INTEREST."

Bombay Shop Assistants' Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me a little space in the columns of your esteemed paper. I understand that the Bombay Government has under consideration the question of making the Shop Assistants' Bill applicable or otherwise to staff working in commercial offices. As a worker in a commercial office in Bombay for the last 18 years I put forth the following facts for the information and guidance of our legislators during the deliberations of the Bill in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. There are several offices in Bombay, both European and Indian, which make the clerical staff work from 6-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. and the sepoy staff for more than these hours. It so happens that the bosses usually come at 8-30 a.m., leave the office at 1 p.m. for lunch, return at 2-30 p.m. and leave for home at 4-30 or 5 p.m. However, during the lunch interval and also before the bosses leave for home in the evenings a heap of presumably urgent work is entrusted to the clerical staff to be got ready for next morning, so that the clerks are almost every day kept on busy from 8-30 a.m. to later than 7-30 p.m. Such late working has become a daily routine on account of the offices employing, for reasons of economy, lesser persons than necessary. Should the clerks grumble, they are reminded of the acute unemployment. So the alternative is to work for 12 hours or more a day or be among the unfortunate unemployed. Furthermore, there are several commercial offices in Bombay where holidays are unknown, except Sundays. There is no annual leave. The bosses serve under agreement and are by right entitled to six months' leave "Home" after five years' service; also a month's local leave every year. While, if a clerk applies for leave of even two weeks, he is told that the office cannot afford to keep the work in arrears and that he must take leave during the slack season, while in fact, such a slack season never appears on account of inadequate staff. This oppression—oppression, if I may call it—is resorted to by those running the offices merely by taking unjust advantage of the unemployment situation in this country. It is of absolute necessity that the Shop Assistants' Bill should deal justice and fair treatment in the matter of leave with pay to the very hard-worked and inadequately paid clerical labour in the commercial and other establishments in Bombay. Moreover, the inclusion of commercial establishments in the Bill will not embarrass those offices which are on the right side, while those which are irresponsible for the well-being of the workers, to whose hard labours they owe their existence, will be made to realise the principle of modern democracy. In all the democratic countries of the world the methods of rationalization have come into general use in industry and commerce and been introduced into business offices. There has also been a growing realisation of the necessity of giving to workers an opportunity of relaxation and rest period without loss of earnings. It is no use giving leave to the workers when they are ill and unable to work. What is more essential is that a month's consecutive holiday every year should be granted to the worker so that he may have an opportunity for rest and recreation.

There is another point which deserves the urgent consideration of Government, namely, the protection of all workers from being thrown on the road after retirement or inability to work. It often happens that, being unable to save anything from the wages, a worker finds himself stranded without any means of sustenance after retirement or retrenchment. It would be a blessing if legislation was enacted whereby every employer was required to open a Provident Fund for their employees which would go a great way towards mitigating the present sad plight of many unfortunate beings, whose hard labours of the past made no monetary provision for the future and hence must live in despair and privation.

Let us hope that the Government of Bombay will give every aspect of workers' welfare their very urgent consideration for by so doing we will have, in the words of Carlyle, contended man who sings at his work. Be his occupation what it may, he will be equal to any who follow the same pursuit in sullen silence. He will do more in the same time, he will do it better, he will persevere longer.—Yours etc.,

"INTERESTED."

July 5.

PROGRESS OF UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Dividend Of Rs. 6 Per Share Declared

The report and accounts issued by the United India Life Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1937, were adopted by the Shareholders at the 32nd Ordinary Annual General Meeting, held at the Registered Office of the Company, "United India Life Building," Sembudoss Street, Madras, on Tuesday, June 14, 1938. Extracts from the report are given below:—

During the year 10,858 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 1,70,85,750 as against 8,606 proposals for assurances aggregating to Rs. 1,23,84,675 in the previous year. Out of these and also the proposals pending at the beginning of the year 7,715 new Policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1,22,65,280 were issued during the year of which Rs. 25,000 was re-assured as against 6,388 policies for sums aggregating to Rs. 90,08,150 in the preceding year. The remainder were either declined or accepted on terms which were not agreed to by the proponents or were awaiting completion.

The total amount of assurances effected by the Company during the year constitutes another record in the history of the Company, same being in excess of the previous year's business by Rs. 32,57,130. The increase is 35 per cent. The annual premiums payable under the policies issued during the year amount to Rs. 7,10,992-6-0 as against Rs. 4,98,495-15-0 during the previous year.

The total assurances in force in the books of the Company as on 31st December, 1937 including bonus additions amounted to Rs. 4,86,48,588-15-7, of which Rs. 25,000 is re-assured. The Policyholders' Trust Fund at the end of the year stood at Rs. 95,78,300-15-7 as against Rs. 85,43,393-14-9 at the beginning of the year. The total Revenue for the year as per Revenue Account amounted to Rs. 28,41,623-6-2 from premiums, interest, revival, extension and other fees, as against Rs. 23,06,916-13-6 in the preceding year.

The Company's policy of prompt and equitable settlement of claims continues to receive the same wide appreciation from all sources as in the past. During the year there were 343 claims for Rs. 5,93,795-11-0 (less re-assurance claims) arising from the death of 180 persons amounting to Rs. 3,07,778-6-0 and matured endowment policies of 147 persons for Rs. 2,86,017-5-0 (less re-assurance claims). Out of the total claims received during the year, claims paid during the year itself amounted to Rs. 3,74,193-1-0 (less re-assurance claims). Claims relating to previous years for Rs. 1,92,704-7-0 were also paid during the year. Thus the total amount of claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 5,66,897-8-0. Since the Company was established a sum of Rs. 36,66,393-13-10 has been paid in satisfaction of claims.

The Directors recommend payment of a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of Rs. 6 per share free of income-tax for the year, which works out at 12 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital.

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Forcing Out The Jews

Rigour Of Nazi Terror In Austria

The later stage of the Terror against the Jews have been characterised by more systematic methods. This does not mean that the daily cruelties in streets, coffee-houses, and so on have come to an end. These have continued all the time, though they may have been less obvious at times. But in addition the Nazi authorities have been carrying out a systematic campaign for depriving the Jews of the economic basis of their existence. This campaign, which is supported by terrorist police measures, is designed to make the life of the Jews in Austria unbearable and thus force them to emigrate. The tactics are similar to those developed in Germany before the Anschluss, only more subtle, more sudden. The anti-Semitic regulations, which have become increasingly severe in Germany since 1933, are now being applied in their entirety to the Jewish minority in former Austria. These measures promulgated by the State are exceeded in practice without hindrance from the authorities.

SYSTEMATIC CONFISCATION.

The confiscation of businesses and dwellings is systematically carried on by the police. Jewish owners are arrested and forced through bullying and trickery in prison to declare that they have acquired their business illegally. After such a declaration has been signed police and party officials together fix a purchase price, which generally does not exceed 10 to 15 per cent. of the total value. If the arrested man refuses to sign he is subjected to a long interrogation and bullying during the night. In the end he is threatened with imprisonment in Dachau concentration camp, and similar action is threatened against his family. After two days there is generally a second interrogation, in the course of which the prisoner is told that the Secret Police will relent and not send him to Dachau on condition that he pledges himself to sign the required declaration and that he will emigrate within four weeks. Further, he must undertake not to say a word at home or abroad about the treatment which he has undergone and not to spread any "Greuelpropaganda" (atrocity propaganda.)

MANY SUICIDES.

In connection with these measures the State has blocked the greater number of Jewish bank and savings bank accounts. Jews are allowed to draw out an extremely small sum from their accounts which is hardly sufficient to meet their most urgent daily needs. An industrialist, for example who had been driven out from his business was allowed to draw three schillings (2s. 6d.) daily for himself and his family. Many Jews who had been well-to-do people until a short time ago are starving now, and the figure of suicides has again gone up in the last two weeks. For a considerable number of these tormented Jews this seems the only way out. The terrible mental and physical pressure deprive them of any hope for the future. The Gestapo attempts by all means to stop reports on the frequency of suicides. Yet it can be gathered from various sources that the number quoted of 1,500 Jews having committed suicide since the annexation has been far exceeded.

The economic pressure on Jewish business men is accompanied by another measure against those whose shops have not yet been confiscated. Though under the anti-Semitic Terror hardly a customer dares to go in, those shops must be kept open so that the employees shall not suffer loss of wages. On the other hand, the State has no compunction in allowing Aryan business men to dismiss Jewish employees without notice or compensation. One of the striking features of the lack of rights of the Jewish minority is the fact that the Jews are compelled not only to go on paying taxes for their cars which have been confiscated by the State but also to pay for petrol, garage, and cleaning.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

According to reliable investigations more than 42,000 people have been arrested in Austria since the Anschluss. (According to other investigations the total number of arrests is given as 65,000 to 70,000.) At least 14,000 of these arrested are Jews. Of these one-third at least are described as "political offenders." They have for the most part already been sent to different German concentration camps, particularly to Dachau. Their fate is that of the political prisoner in Germany: concentration camp without sentence, no possibility of legal recourse. The rest of the Jews under arrest have some prospect of sooner or later being released, particularly if they have agreed to accept without protest the destruction of their economic existence. Their release is conditional on their leaving the country in the shortest possible time. The Secret Police not only apply force and pressure to the individual Jews under arrest; they also require the Jewish organisations to provide for the emigration from Austria of at least 25,000 Jews in 1938. Of these 20,000 are to come from the poorest classes, while 5,000 are to be chosen from the more well-to-do quarters. The Secret Police know, of course, that even these people can only transfer 12 to 15 per cent of their property at most, while the rest has to remain in almost untransferable "sperrmark." Representatives of Jewish organisations whose task it is to deal with the National Socialist authorities are threatened with being sent to Dachau concentration camp the moment they dare to raise the slightest objection to the demands made by the State. By using this kind of pressure the police try to force the heads of the Jewish organisations to accept the demands of the authorities without even listening to their arguments.

CONDUCTED TO THE FRONTIER

Independently, however, the Secret Police have recently been organising to an increasing extent the forcible illegal emigration of Jews whose economic existence they have destroyed. They arrest groups of 20, 30, or more Jews and transport them to various frontier districts, notably on the Czecho-Slovak, Hungarian,

(Continued In Col. 3).

Mr. G. S. Bozman, who paid a visit to Zanzibar on behalf of the Government of India and was responsible for the settlement of the clove dispute, arrived in Bombay by Thursday's mail boat.

CONGRESS AND ANTI-T. B. FUND

Resignation From Dharwar Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR: July 8.

The Dharwar Taluka Congress passed a resolution not to associate with the King-Emperor's Anti-T.B. Fund. Consequently Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar, Taluka Congress President, resigned from the Dharwar District T. B. Fund Committee. This action is much appreciated in Congress circles. Some more resignations are also anticipated.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN PRESIDENCY

The health conditions in the Bombay Province, for the week ended July 2 were as under:—

CHOLERA—The provincial cholera figures for the week were 63 attacks and 27 deaths against 66-34 in the previous week. These cases were from Dharwar district (20 cases and 4 deaths against nil); Thana (13-8 against 15-9); Sholapur (12-6 against 27-12); Surat (10-5 against 11-9); East Khandesh (4-2 against 3-2); Ahmednagar (3-0 against 2-1); and Poona (1-1 against 2-0).

Anti- cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 7763 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 15,555.

PLAGUE:—Five cases and four deaths due to plague were reported from Sagaon village of Shirala Peta in Satara district. The disease was totally absent during the previous week.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 120 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 3189.

SMALL-POX:—Small-pox figures by districts for the week are: Ratnagiri 71-10; Poona 22-1; Thana 15-2 East Khandesh 14-0; Nasik 13-5; Ahmednagar 12-3; Satara 7-3; Surat 5-2; Kolaba 5-0 Belgaum 4-0; Ahmedabad 2-2; Kanara 2-1 and Bombay city 5-6. Total 177 attacks and 35 deaths against 238-44 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER:—Six cases and four deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were received in the province during the week against 3-2 in the previous week. Bombay city had 4-2 and Ahmedabad town 2-2.

Influenza:—One case and two deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

WHAT S. I. EUROPEANS THINK OF CONGRESS CABINET

MADRAS: July 7.

"It is rather odd that the party which has objected so strongly to the principle of nomination, should adopt it for the selection of a body, which not only is its own executive, but also the committee which directs and controls the Ministers in the Provinces."

Thus remarks the "South Indian Bulletin," the official organ of the South Indian Branch of the European Association, editorially commenting upon the various topics of political interest in its current issue.

"The Working Committee," it says, "is not an elective body. The system is that the Indian National Congress first elects its President. There is seldom any contest, as all the nominees except one are usually persuaded quite firmly to stand down. The President then nominates persons to the Working Committee. There are, at present 13 members of the Committee, the Congress Socialists having refused to accept nomination.

"Some members of the Association have recently enquired as to what is the constitution of the Working Committee of the Congress, a committee which, according to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, is not only 'directing brain of the National Army of fighters for Freedom,' but also the 'Shadow Cabinet of Independent India.' This Committee is, of course, powerful, but it has not yet achieved the status suggested by the Congress President and it is doubtful whether it ever will, unless the Congress really comes to terms with the Muslims."—United Press.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BURMA

RANGOON: July 8.

The value of the total sea-borne trade of Burma during the month of May, 1938, amounted to Rs. 662 lakhs, which is only Rs. 8 lakhs below the figure of May, 1937.

Exports continued to be depressed though to a lesser degree, and accounted for Rs. 7 lakhs of the decrease in value of the total trade. Imports remained practically the same as during May, 1937. The trade with India showed an improvement of Rs. 19 lakhs (Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs in the export and import trades respectively), while trade with other foreign countries has suffered to the extent of Rs. 11 lakhs in the exports and about Rs. 16 lakhs in the imports when compared with May, 1937.—United Press.

MR. P. S. SANGHVI.

A.R.Ae.S.I. F.R.E.S. (London) of Vankaner state who had proceeded to England for higher training in Aviation two years ago, returned to India on Thursday last. He holds A. and B. Licences and his training includes wireless-radio-telephony, operational technique of air services and Aero-drome organisation.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX

Bihar Govt.'s Reply To Tea Estates' Plea

PATNA, July 6.

The Government of Bihar, it is understood, have recently replied to the representation made by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta regarding the Bihar Agricultural Income-tax Bill, wherein the attention of necessity of further amending the Bill with a view to granting exemption from the provisions of the Bill, to the tea gardens situated in the province

The Government in their reply are reported to have assured the Chamber that the non-agricultural part of the income of an estate, which is assessable to the Indian Income-tax, will not be subjected to agricultural tax and that rules containing executive instructions of Government will provide for deduction in respect of such part of the income as is assessable to the Indian income-tax from the total income of estate determined for the purpose of computing the net income assessable to the Bihar agricultural tax.

NO SPECIAL GROUNDS

The Chamber also drew the attention of Government to the possible repercussions of the assessment of even the agricultural part of the income of tea estates under the proposed Act on the prospect of the expansion of the industry. Government have, however, informed the Chamber that they do not find any special grounds for justifying exemption from the agricultural income-tax to the income of the tea estates in Bihar.—United Press

U. P. Zamindars' War On Tenancy Bill

Chhatari's Appeal To Organise United Front At Agra Conference

AGRA, (By Mail).

The Agra Division Zamindars' Conference was held, Khan Bahadur Mohd Obaidur Rahman Khan, M. L. A., of Bhikampur presiding.

The Khan Bahadur addressing the conference said that the zamindars were faced with a situation the like of which had not risen since the Mutiny. He asked the zamindars not to lose heart but to face the situation bravely and to be prepared even to sacrifice their lives if things came to that limit. The zamindars were being styled as oppressors and tyrants to create a sense of antagonism against them among the tenants.

The Bill which the Congress desired to push through was one-sided and detrimental to the economic life of the province and the country as a whole. It was an ill wind which did nobody any good. There was desire to help the cultivator for there was nothing in it to improve his condition. Every sensible zamindar was conscious of his duties towards his tenants.

Referring to Socialism, he said it was and never could be practicable in a country like India. It was given a fair trial in Russia but failed miserably.

Proceeding he said the new Tenancy Bill would allow just 1/4 of the total income to the zamindar of which only 17-1/2 per cent. would be left to him after paying Government dues. How could a democratic Government be so tyrannous and take such a large share of the cultivator's hard earned money? It would have been far better if the Congress had decided to abolish the zamindary system altogether rather than put it to a lingering death by passing such laws

Among others, who addressed the Conference, were Nawab Sir Mohammad Yusuf, the Nawab of Chhatari and the Raja of Tirwa all of whom urged on the zamindars to organise themselves and present a united front.

UNITED FRONT

The Nawab of Chhatari said that the petty zamindars should not be allured into thinking that the new Tenancy Bill would benefit them in any way. It was a clever device to create a split in their class and thus deprive them of their solidarity. He did not wish to say much but he said that he noticed that a spirit of inferiority complex was being felt by the zamindar class. He told them to remember that they were the owners of land and not mere rent collectors as others would have them believe

The Conference decided that a District Zamindars' Association be formed at Agra with branches in every Tehsil and, if possible, every village.

Thirty-one resolutions criticising the Tenancy Bill and making amendments to the various sections were unanimously passed.

The Conference protested emphatically against the proposed U. P. Tenancy Bill which, in its opinion, not only totally disregarded the fundamental rights and privileges of the Zamindars and agrarian economic considerations, but also encouraged and fostered a division amongst the Zamindars as a class on the one side, and between the tenants and Zamindars on the other, and thus promoted a dangerous class-war.

The Conference was decidedly of opinion that the poverty of the rural population could never be removed unless effective measures were taken to tackle its root causes by

(1) Relieving pressure on land through a carefully planned scheme of industiral development.

(2) Organising Cottage and Village Industries on a wide scale in order to provide additional source of income to the tenants.

(3) Increasing the produce by developing and encouraging better farming and making the requisites for improved agriculture available more easily and cheaply.

(4) Attacking rural indebtedness, and providing easier and cheaper credit.

(5) Providing extensive facilities for the better marketing of the agricultural produce.

(6) Trying to improve the purchasing power and wealth of the people of the province.—A. P.

Motor Vehicles Bill Select Committee

SIMLA, July 8.

The Select Committee on the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill met to-day in the committee room of the Assembly Chamber under the chairmanship of Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy President of the Central Legislative Assembly.

Besides other members of the Committee, Mr. A. G. Clow, Member for Railways and Communications, attended the meeting.

The Committee discussed to-day chapter II of the Bill dealing with the licensing of motor drivers.—United Press.

LONDON.

It is officially announced that the King and Queen will have a few days cruise in home waters in the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" in the last week of July. —Reuter.

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(Continued From Col 2).

and Yugo-Slav border. Police officials take them at night across the frontier by secret paths and tell them that they may expect the severest punishment if they let themselves be caught and deported back to Germany by the frontier authorities of the State in which they find themselves. In the past few weeks the Secret Police have also made attempts of this kind on the Belgian and Dutch frontiers. Troops of from 50 to 75 people accompanied by agents of the Secret Police were brought from Austria to the Gestapo prison in Aachen and forced by the Secret Police to cross into Belgium illegally.

The Terror against the Jews is cold and calculating. The fight against the Jewish minority is organised by the State, and carried out by the police and the party by the most degrading methods. Apart from their cruelty these methods have a distinct political aim. Not only has the National Socialist State conducted since 1933 a consistent campaign of robbery on a large scale against the material belongings of the Jews; it also considers that if an immense and uncontrollable wave of poverty-stricken Jewish men and women flows over the frontiers of various European States the general conditions in those countries—some of which are small—will necessarily deteriorate.—"Manchester Guardian."

His business might have failed due to NIGHT STARVATION

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THINKS
I KNOW IT'S MY FAULT. BUT I'M SO TIRED AND EXHAUSTED THESE DAYS, I EVEN WAKE TIRED. I CAN'T LOOK AFTER MY BUSINESS. WONDER IF THE DOCTOR...
AT THE DOCTOR'S
...I'M TIRED ALL DAY, DOCTOR, NO MATTER HOW LONG I SLEEP.
THE ROOT OF YOUR TROUBLE IS NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. IT'S NIGHT STARVATION. I ADVISE HORLICKS, REGULARLY AT NIGHT. YOU'LL SOON GET YOUR VITALITY BACK.
HORLICKS REGULARLY AT NIGHT GAVE HIM NEW STRENGTH AND VITALITY
DELICIOUS! I'M GLAD I BOUGHT THE MIXER, TOO!
2 MONTHS LATER
MY WORD, YOUR BUSINESS HAS IMPROVED. HOW DID YOU DO IT?
BY TAKING HORLICKS EVERY NIGHT. AND I'M EXTENDING THE SHOP NEXT WEEK!
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TRADE AND FINANCE I

Slight Improvement In Demand For Money

Sharp Rise In Indian Sterling Stocks

STEEL SHARES IN FOREFRONT

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 7.

MONEY

There was no change in the monetary situation, call funds being quoted at 1/2 per cent. Slight improvement in demand for money is indicated by the statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India made up to 1st July, 1938, which shows an increase of Rs. 175.49 lacs in 'Loans and Advances' and Rs. 81.03 lacs in 'Deposits'. Bankers' and Government Deposits with the Reserve Bank of India show a decline of Rs. 106.74 lacs and Rs. 284.73 lacs respectively. Government have repaid to the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 12 lacs outstanding under 'Ways and Means'. Applications for three months' Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 3.57 crores, of which Rs. 1,49,75,000 were accepted at an average rate of Re. 0-15-4 per cent. per annum as against Rs. 1-0-8 per cent. last week. Maturities amounted to Rs. 2 crores, whilst the amount on offer next week is Rs. 1-1/2 crores. Term money rates were quoted at 1-1/4 per cent. for six months.

GILT-EDGED

Gilt-edged market opening steady, firmed up towards the close following foreign advices. 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling stock advanced from £92-3/4 to £95 at the close, while locally 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper hardened to Rs. 99-2. Other scrips also improved fractionally, but business done was moderate; 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan was quoted at Rs. 100-4. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds at Rs. 103, and 3 per cent. 1951/54 loan at Rs. 102-12. 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan closed unchanged at Rs. 106/4. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan at Rs. 103-7 and 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 106-13. 4 per cent. 1943 bonds improved fractionally to Rs. 108-7 and 3 per cent. 1963/65 new loan to Rs. 98-3. Business in 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan was done at Rs. 112-14, whilst 5 per cent. 1945-55 (Tax free) loan changed hands at Rs. 117-14 and 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan at Rs. 101. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan was offered at Rs. 119-6.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was steady at the opening, sellers of spot T. T. quoting 1s. 5-13/16d. and buyers 1s. 5-27/32d. On Tuesday, however, the market became firm on a fair amount of jute export bills and also some sovereign export business being done; sellers of ready T. T. quoting 1s. 5-29/32d. and buyers 1s. 5-15/16d. But at the close, the tone was a shade quieter following reduction in Reserve Bank's buying rate for sterling to 1s. 5-15/16d. The open market quotations declined to 1s. 5-7/8d. for sellers and 1s. 5-29/32d. for buyers.

Among the foreign exchanges in London, the sterling/dollar cross-rate was pegged around 495.70 cents earlier in the week, but later the dollar was firm due to continental demand against purchases of dollar securities, the rate improving from 495.78 cents to 493.50 cents at the close. The sterling/franc rate improved slightly from 177.91 to frs. 177.76 at the close. The premium on three months' forward dollars gradually declined from 4.57 cents to 0.51 cents, while the discount on three months' forward francs veered round frs. 1.125. Other currencies moved within a narrow limit; the guilder fluctuating between 8.96-3/16 and 8.95-1/4, the belga between 29.24 and 29.14, while the lira oscillated between 94.20 and 93.80. The Shanghai dollar firmed up from 8-3/4d. to 8-7/8d, while the yen was virtually pegged around 1s. 2d. all through.

GOLD.

Gold market was quiet during the week due to the steadier tendency of sterling exchange. Ready gold, after opening at Rs. 35-8-6, declined to Rs. 35-2-9, but improved and closed at Rs. 35-6-3. In London, the price of the metal, after declining from 140s. 9d. to 140s. 8-1/2d., improved and closed at 141s. 1-1/2d., while the premium on gold over the dollar arbitrage parity increased from 4-1/2d. to 6-1/2d. mid-week closing at 3d. A fair amount of business in sovereigns for export was done during the week. Locally sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 22-11-6 for spot and forward. Stocks of gold are estimated at 2,00,000 tolas, while arrivals from upcountry average 10,000 tolas a day. The offtake is unchanged at 1,500 tolas a day. Gold bullion and coins valued at Rs. 85,465 were imported during the week, while last week's shipment to London per s.s. "Comorin" is worth Rs. 44.43 lacs. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were: Rs. 35-8-9 and Rs. 35-2-9 for spot, Rs. 35-9 and Rs. 35-3 for July settlement and Rs. 35-9-6 and Rs. 35-3-6 for August settlement.

SILVER.

Silver market ruled firm in consonance with the improvement in the price of the metal in London. Spot silver, after opening at Rs. 50-2, gradually improved to Rs. 50-11-6, closing at Rs. 50-5. Spot silver commanded a premium of one anna over July settlement, while August settlement was quoted 1 anna 6 pies under July. The London price of the metal, after opening at 18-15/16d. for spot, improved gradually to 19-1/4d. but declined and closed at 19-3/16d., while two months' forward delivery ranged between 19-1/8d. and 18-13/16d.—the backwardation between spot and forward widening from 1/8d. to 3/16d. at the close. Stocks of silver are estimated at about 3,000 bars, while the offtake is poor at 30 bars a day. Last week, 12 bars of silver were imported, whilst silver-coins worth Rs. 18,708 were also imported. The highest and lowest rates of the week were: Rs. 50-11-6 and Rs. 50 for spot, Rs. 50-10-6 and Rs. 49-13-6 for July settlement and Rs. 50-9-6 and Rs. 49-11-6 for August settlement.

SHARES.

Following the lead of foreign stock markets, particularly New York, prices in the local market, barring intermittent reactions, advanced sharply.

Steel shares were again in the forefront; Tata Iron Ordys. advanced from Rs. 222 to Rs. 252, while Defds. put up wellnigh 175 points from Rs. 960 to Rs. 1135. Cotton mill shares also improved in sympathy; Bombay Dyeings advanced steadily from Rs. 797 to Rs. 870 at the close; Central Indias gained nearly 13 points from Rs. 232 to Rs. 245; Centuries recovered from Rs. 243 to Rs. 273 at the end; Gokaks after opening at Rs. 145, consistently improved and closed at Rs. 165-8; Colaba Lands likewise steadied up from Rs. 140 to Rs. 161 at the finish; Kohinoors were in good demand at hardening rates, the quotation steadily mounting up from Rs. 262 to Rs. 291; while New Greats firmed up from Rs. 185 to Rs. 217. Hydro-electrics were also firm in sympathy with gilt-edged; Andhra Valleys recorded a gain of nearly 70 points from Rs. 1430 to Rs. 1500 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 155 to Rs. 162-8 Tata Powers shot up from Rs. 1352-8 to Rs. 1430 on reports of the possibility of an increased dividend this year, while Bombay Trams ruled fairly steady around Rs. 124-8. In the miscellaneous section, Associated Cements declined sharply in contrast with the rest of the market on fears of competition from new units, the quotation shooting down from Rs. 117 to Rs. 106, recovering at the close to Rs. 108-8. Belapurs firmed up to Rs. 165 earlier in the week, but declined and closed at Rs. 157 while Bombay Burmas steadily marched up from Rs. 497 to Rs. 538, and after a temporary reaction to Rs. 526, closed better at Rs. 539. Scindia Steams showed continued strength from Rs. 18-10 to Rs. 21, while New Indias weakened from Rs. 42 to Rs. 40-4 at the close. Bank and Railway shares were steadier in sympathy with other sections; Bank of Indias were well maintained around Rs. 140 and Central Banks at Rs. 31-4, while Imperial Bank Fully Paids came to business at Rs. 1587-8. Reserve Banks ranged between Rs. 116-4 and Rs. 115. Ahmed. Prantij Rlys. were almost unchanged around Rs. 960, while Tapti Valleys changed hands at Rs. 731-4.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares in the Calcutta stock market, after ruling fairly steady earlier in the week, met with a mild reverse as a result of profit-taking, at higher levels, but towards the end, once again steady conditions prevailed. The turnover continued to be large throughout the week.

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Ad. Interim Dividend

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 12,95,072-4-10 from which sum has to be deducted Rs. 1,50,000 for Income Tax and Super Tax, leaving a net profit of Rs. 11,45,072-4-10 for the half year ended 30th June 1938. To this amount has to be added Rs. 7,64,577-12-4 brought forward from the last account, making a total of Rs. 19,09,650-1-2.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an adinterim dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum (Rs. 2/8 per share) free of Income Tax on the Paid Up Capital of Rupees One Crore for the half year ended 30th June 1938, which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000; carried forward to the next account Rs. 14,09,650-1-2.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Net Profit of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the half year ended 30th June 1938, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 8,67,514-10-1 brought forward from the last year's account, amounts to Rs. 19,92,251-12-11, which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs.
To pay an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of income-tax, for the half year ended 30th June 1938	5,04,396 0 0
To carry forward to next half-year's account	14,87,855 12 11
Total	19,92,251 12 11

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 7

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers	£11-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July sellers	£12-13-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July sellers	£13-5-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton July August sellers	£11-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton July August sellers	£11-2-6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 7

T T London on:	
New York	4.93.50
Paris	177.87
Berlin	12.28
Madrid	90.00
Montreal	4.97 1/4
Amsterdam	8.95 21/32
Brussels	29.14
Milan	93.87
Berne	21.58 7/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 7

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

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Better Return For Growers

IMPORTANT STEP IN COTTON MARKETING

SIMLA, July 7.

An important step for the future of cotton marketing will be deliberated at the next meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on July 12 and 13 in Bombay. This will mark a new stage in the efforts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to improve Indian cotton marketing—a process which began in 1923. A comprehensive scheme of survey may be decided upon by the Committee at its next meeting in Bombay.

The question of the improvement of cotton marketing, both with reference to the primary markets for the sale of unginned cotton (kapas) and the organization of the wholesale market, was dealt with in considerable detail by the original Indian Cotton Committee of which Sir James Mackenna (then Mr. Mackenna) was President and Sir Frank Noyce (then Mr. Noyce) was Secretary, drew attention to a number of important matters of which the two most important were the need for regulated cotton markets at up-country centres to which cultivator would have access and the better organization of the wholesale and futures market in Bombay.

FIRST STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was set up in 1921 and funds from the Cotton cess provided in 1923. Cotton marketing received immediate attention. A study of the problems of primary cotton marketing was commenced and in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board and subsequently the East India Cotton Association, which was set up shortly after, the Committee was able to secure a number of improvements in the conditions of cotton trading which have been of undoubted benefit both to the trade and the cultivator. Close co-operation between the Committee and the Association continues as also with the Karachi Cotton Association which came into being in 1932, and which was the successor of the Karachi Joint Cotton Committee, the establishment of which in 1927 was largely due to the initiative of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

I. C. C. LEAD FOLLOWED IN PROVINCES.

In 1924 the Indian Central Cotton Committee initiated the first series of surveys on the marketing of "kapas" with special reference to the recommendation of the Mackenna Committee that regulated markets of the Berar type should be set up in other parts of India. Surveys were carried out in the Central Provinces, Berar, Khandesh, Gujerat and Madras. The results of these surveys so clearly showed the need for such regulated markets that the Government of Bombay proceeded with a Bill on the lines suggested by the Committee and several regulated markets have been established. Action was subsequently taken on similar lines by the Governments of the Central Provinces and Madras and by the Hyderabad and Indore States.

CENTRAL MARKETING STAFF.

When the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India was appointed in 1934, the Government of India provided funds for a central marketing staff and provided a further sum of ten lakhs from which the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research made grants to all Provinces on a five year basis to meet the cost of a specified number of assistant marketing officers in those Provinces. A comprehensive scheme of agricultural marketing surveys was then approved. It was decided that for the time being several commodities should be omitted from the general scheme, notably cotton, jute and sugar. A jute marketing survey planned by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser has since been undertaken by the Indian Central Jute Committee and is being carried out by a special staff under Mr. Livingstone's guidance. On the recommendation of the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research a sugar and sugarcane marketing survey is now in progress. In view of the fact that cotton marketing in India is more highly organised than that of any other agricultural commodity and that the Indian Central Cotton Committee was devoting constant attention to this problem it was decided to leave the matter to the Committee

In August, 1937, the Central Cotton Committee took up the question as to whether a comprehensive cotton marketing survey should be undertaken at the cost of the Committee. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India was invited to prepare a scheme, this was done and the matter further considered by the Central Cotton Committee in January 1938. It was then decided that before undertaking a scheme of this magnitude the opinions of commercial bodies should be invited. These have been received and will be considered at the next meeting of the Committee on July 12 and 13.

CORRELATING MARKETS.

The Indian Central Committee have also provided funds for a marketing survey with a limited objective of establishing regulated markets for cotton in the Punjab. The marketing surveys on other commodities carried out under the guidance of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser since 1935 have led to the conclusion that there is great need in the Punjab for regulated markets for a number of commodities. The Central Cotton Committee therefore, decided to make a grant for a small survey, on precisely the same lines as the other marketing surveys to which the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research contributes, in order to ascertain how far regulated markets for cotton could be fitted into a general scheme for regulated markets for other agricultural commodities.—United Press.

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FRENCH COLONIAL DEFENCE

Facilities For Increased Enlistment Of Troops

KARAIKAL, July 6.

Details of the steps taken by the French Government for improving the defence of their colonies are now available.

In the Superior War Council of the National Defence, a special seat is reserved for the Staff Officer for Colonies, who will assist the Minister for Colonies.

COLONIAL ENLISTMENT

The Minister for Colonies, has asked the Governor-Generals of Indo-China, West Africa and Equatorial Africa to enlist in the current year, another 20,000 Indo-China soldiers and 50,000 black sharp-shooters. During the military service the soldiers, their wives and children will be exempted from poll tax and all other taxes payable in kind in West and Equatorial Africa, Madagascar and French Somalilands.

For assuring the integrity of colonial territories, a decree is being passed by the President of the French Republic, according to which any one, who does anything against colonial interests in any part of the territory will be punished with one to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 100 to 5,000 francs.

The Minister for Colonies has ordered that no administrator once appointed will be removed unless he has completed five years' service in that place.—United Press.

ORISSA STATES ENQUIRY

Time Limit Extended By Two Months

CUTTACK, July 7.

A decision to extend the time-limit of the Orissa States' People's Inquiry Committee for a further period of two months was reached at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Orissa States' People's Conference, as some of the States have not yet been approached.

The meeting expressed its deep sympathy and solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Nilgiri State and appealed to the people of Orissa and of other States to help them in their struggle.

It was also decided to form region proja mandals in all districts of Orissa and in different States of the province.—United Press.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 14 POINTS UP

Strong Demand In New York Cotton Following Bureau Report

LONDON MARKETS SLIGHTLY LOWER

BOMBAY, July 8.

NEW YORK COTTON

After early quietness and inactivity in the New York Cotton, as the operators were awaiting release of Bureau figures, prices showed declining tendency on the publication of report which speaks of 26,904,000 acres. The market closed finally fourteen points higher.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all round. Giltedged securities and Kaffirs after being easier became firmer. Internationals and oil shares were rather dull. Home Industrials were steady and then firmed up.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938
New York, July 8.

Previous closing	8.94
To-day's opening	8.95
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	9.08
Difference	+.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938
Liverpool, July 8.

Previous closing	5.07
To-day's opening	5.01
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	5.02
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 158-12
April May 1939	Rs. 176-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 8.

The New York cotton, early, was quiet and inactive with operators generally awaiting release of Bureau figures on publication of which, at 26,904,000 acres, prices showed declining tendency but fall proved only temporary. For, thereafter, prices speedily rose under general buying and covering.

The trading in October began at 8.95 i.e. one point higher than last closing. Prices remained steady on scattered buying with traders generally hesitant but after Bureau report, considerable activity developed and prices steadily gained ground with October touching 9.04 under strong demand.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 8.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (9.09/9.09) 8.96/8.95
December (9.18/9.16) 9.03/9.02
January (9.18/9.17) 9.06/9.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 8.

American July (4.99) 4.96
American October (5.07) 5.03
Egyptian July (7.07) 7.08
Egyptian November (6.97) 6.88

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 8.

The trading in Broach April/May commenced to-night at Rs. 175-6 and then the price advanced to Rs. 175-10. On the publication of Bureau report of 26,904,000 acres, Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 172-8. Market responded to better N. Y. advices and the price jumped up to Rs. 176. N. Y. October position was 7 points higher. Broach finally closed at Rs. 175-6.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 8.

There were no tea sales to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop July/August (£18 3/8 sellers) £18 value
Dunlop August (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning August (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2 buyers) 7 1/4 value
Forward October December (7 11/16 paid and value) 7 5/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 1/8 sellers £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£193 3/4 buyers £194 1/4 sellers. Very steady) £189 buyers £189 1/4 sellers. Weak.
Lead (£15 7/16 buyers £15 1/2 sellers. Firm) £14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Weak.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/4 to £45 1/4) £43 to £43 3/4
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, July 8.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 75 3/8

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 8.

Previous closing	4.93 7/16
To-day's opening	4.93 13/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.94 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 8.

Previous closing	4.93.50
To-day's opening	4.93.46
To-day's closing	4.94.03

FRANC RATE
London, July 8.

Previous closing	177.87
To-day's opening	177.81
To-day's closing	178.40

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 8.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.46 and then eased to 4.93.43 subsequently gradually improving to 4.94.04.

Franc opened at 177.81 and then weakened to 177.96 on scattered selling with movements thereafter narrow.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.260) 13.306
New York on Bombay (36.89) 36.88
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0.91 1/8
London on Milan (93.87) 93.85
London Shanghai (0-8 7/8 nominal) 0-9 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-1-1 1/2) £7-1-1 1/2
Silver (19 3/16d.) 19 1/4d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 8.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Little bear covering market quiet and steady."

LONDON SILVER
London, July 8.

Spot	(19 3/16d.) 19 1/4d.+1/16
Forward	(19d.) 19 1/16d.+1/16

LONDON GOLD
London, July 8.

Gold Bar Fine per ounce (£7-1-1 1/2) £7-1-1 1/2

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 8.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July 75 and October 68 1/4. The market was devoid of any interest with the sentiment depressed by lower foreign overnight cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 8.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.70 1/4. Prices advanced on local buying and better outside support influenced by steadiness of outside markets with the price improving to 0.71 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 8.

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 61) dol 57 1/8
General Motors (dol 39 5/8) dol 38
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 1/2) dol 33 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 108 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (30) 29-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (103-1 1/2) 101-3
Burma Oil (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Shell Transport (93-9) 91-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£39) £38 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£47) £47
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£16 7/8) £16 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£3) £3
Southern Def (£16 3/4) £16 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£127) £128
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 3/4) £75 1/2

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed finally at Rs. 99/1 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, July 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £95

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday June 29	£92 3/4
Thursday June 30	£92 3/4
Friday July 1	£92 7/8
Monday July 4	£92 3/4
Tuesday July 5	£93
Wednesday July 6	£94 1/4
Thursday July 7	£95

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 8.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 3/4) £99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£95) £95
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116) £116
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£108) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/8
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 1/2) £105 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 5/8) £76 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/4) £104
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/2) £114 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 5/8) £103 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 8.

London Stock Exchange was very quiet owing to lack of fresh developments.

Giltedged securities continued quietly steady with not much business passing. Three and half per cent quoted at £95 i.e. unchanged from last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-6) 14-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60) 59-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/2) dol 5 1/2
Elec Music Industry (14-4 1/2) 14
Princhin Johnson (32-6) 33-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (32-9) 32-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-6) 66
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£32 1/4) £32 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (30-4 1/2) 30-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (39) 38-6
Ford Motors (19-3) 19-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£56 1/2) £55 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (106-6) 106-6
Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (145-7 1/2) 145-7 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (22-9) 22-9
Distillers (98-6) 99-3
Bredford Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (39) 39
Courtaulds Ordinary (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 52) dol 48 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-3) 40-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-1 1/2) 17-6
Donaro Tea (37-6) 37-6
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/4) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-9) 28-9
Gule Kelampong (25) 25
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-9) 29-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (39-4 1/2) 40
Burma Corporation (11-10 1/2) 11-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15 3/8) £14 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (60-0) 61-3
Rand Mines (£8 3/4) £8 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/8) £16 1/8
Associated Portland Cement (85-7 1/2) 85-7 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (105) 103-9
Su. Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£9) £9

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 8.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton July	14	12	3
Sind Cotton January	15	12	0
Punjab July	12	13	9
Punjab January	14	0	6
Desi American July	18	13	6
Desi American January	19	5	3
Tone quiet steady.			
Wheat July	21	9	9
Wheat September	21	12	3
Wheat October	22	1	0
Tone steady			
Gram July	23	15	9
Gram September	23	11	3
Gram November	23	15	0
Toria July	35	2	6
Toria September	35	8	6
Toria November	36	0	0
Cottonseed July	15	9	3
Cottonseed September	16	9	3
Cottonseed January	16	3	3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet And Lower: Wall-Street Opened Weak

(SPECIAL CABLE
LONDON, July 8.

The Stock Exchange was quiet and generally lower, following easier Wall Street advices. Giltedged securities resisted profit-taking quite well. Kaffirs were inactive. Oils were lower in sympathy with Internationals, Rubbers and Coppers declined following lower commodity prices.

Among commodities basemetals were lower following Wall Street. Rubber declined on profit-taking, but recovered fractionally in sympathy with New York.

On Foreign Exchanges Dollar eased on heavy Swedish selling, French Franc offered against continued purchases of gold.

Wall Street opened weak.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Quiet But Steady

CALCUTTA, July 8.

In share market jutes ruled quiet but steady and only limited business took place. Coals displayed slightly easier tendency. In teas slight enquiry was noticed to-day and limited business took place at steady rates. In miscellaneous apart from fair enquiry in sugar shares this section is featureless. Speculative issues ruled quiet and only limited business resulted in them. Government securities were a turn better. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government Paper 99 five per cent loan 1939/44 103/9 slot.

Banks:—Central Bank 31/12, Imperial Bank fully paid 1588, Reserve Bank 116/12.

Railways:—Hardwar Dehra Branch Rly. 122/8, Howrah Amta Rly. 115.

Cotton:—Bowreah "B" Pref. 60.

Coals:—Bengal 329, Ex Div Bhalgora 4/7, Burrakur 13/8, Buvrakur Pref. 127 lots, Churulia 1/13, Dhemo Main 12/10, Equitable 36/12, Hurriladih 14/12, Jainty Central 1/15, Katras Jherriah 24/14, Munyulpoor 10/2, North Damuda 6, Raneegunge 33, Singaran 'A" 1/6, South Karanpur 5/1, Talcher 1/8, Union 25/12. West Jamuria 30/8.

Jutes:—Empire Pref. 130/8, Gourepore 508 slots, Howrah 43/9, Kamarhatty 346, Kanknarrah 338, Lawrence Pref. 123, National 20, New Central 264/8 slots. Presidency 3/11.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 7/14, Consolidated tin 6/6, Indian Copper 2/10, Tavoy tin 1/W, Dalmia Cement Ordy. 9/14, Do Pref. 87, Bengal Telephone Ordy. 18/4, Britannia Eng. 1, B. I. Elec. 5/8, Burn and Co. (six per cent Pref.) 119, Hukumchand Steel Ordy. 8, Indian Galvanizing 18/8, Indian St. Wagon Ordy. 50, Indian Iron and Steel 27/6, Kumardhubi Eng. Ordy. 3/11, Marshalls 1/14, Saran Eng. 5/8, Steel Corpn. 5/14 slot, Do Pref. 85, B. I. Corpn. Ordy. 3/6, Dunlop Rubber Ordy. 15/4 slot, Do First Pref. 124, Ex Div Indian Wood Products 22/2 Rohtas Industries Ordy. 23/10, British Burma Petroleum 3/15, India Paper Pulp 107/8, Mysore Paper 8/8 slots, Orient Paper 5/10, Titaghur Paper "A" Ordy. 15/4, Humayan Property Ordy. 7/9, Do Defd. 1/6, Midnapore Zemindary 84, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 17/12 slot, India General Navigation Ordy. 98.

Sugar shares Belsund 2/6, Buland 11/8, Cawnpore 21, Champaran 14/12, Carew and Co. (Old) 11/11 slot, Do (New) 10/12, Ramnugger Cane and Sugar Ordy. 8/4, Raza 12/4.

Tea shares Baradighi 39/12, Mateli 4/4 slot, Bishnauth 23/12, Ethelbari 8/8, Hasimara 33/8, Poobong 20/12, Rungiee Rungliot 477/8, Rutema 7/8, Tezpore 6/12.—A. P.

President Bose's Warning

(Continued from page 1.)

gress or and section thereof during this fateful hour of Indian history will amount to treachery of the first magnitude to the cause of India's freedom.

STRATEGIC POSITION

We are in such sound strategic position to-day that if only we could be united and speak with one voice we should be able to induce the British Government to concede the whole of our national demand. The slightest weakness in our attitude towards the Federal Scheme is bound to weaken our hands and strengthen those of the British Government.

IF CONGRESS ACCEPTS IT...

So far as I am concerned, should any unthinkable contingency arise of the Federal Scheme being adopted by the majority within the Congress it would probably be my duty to relieve myself of the trammels of office so that I would be free to work for what I consider to be in the best interests of the country, namely, open, unmitigated and unrelenting opposition to the monstrous Federal Scheme".—United Press.

BAHAI SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY.

Being the 88th Anniversary of the Martyrdom of the Bab, the forerunner of the Bahai Faith, a public meeting will be held in the Bahai Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) when Mrs. Narges. H. Manji and Mr. M. H. Ilmi the Editor of the "Bahai" Magazine, will speak on "A Wonder of the Modern History" and "The Most Great Martyr" respectively. Dr. K. V. Mulbagal will preside.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	99/2
4 per cent 1960/70	112/12
5 per cent 1945/55	117/14

BANKS

Baroda	110
Bank of Hindusthan	30
Central	31/2
Imperial Bank F P	1585
Imperial Bank P P	386/4
India Bank	140
Indian Overseas Book	46
Reserve Bank	117
Union Bank	5/6

TEXTILES

Ambica	238/2
Arun	395
Arvind	1020
Bombay Dyeing	867/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	193
Century	268/12
Central India	243/12
Colaba	160
Ahmd New Textile	510
Bharatkhand	2700
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	166/14
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	206/4
Kohinoor	282/8
Laxmi cotton	480
Mysore	90
Marsden	108/12
Morarji	120
New Great	222/8
Raipur	630
Rajnagar	300
Simplex	88/2
Swadeshi	218/2
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1165
Madhusudan	200
Khatau Makanji	111/14
Hukumchand	190
Bhandari	90

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1495
Tata Hydro Ord	162/8
Tata Power Ord	1420

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electric	137/8
Bombay Suburban	136/14
Bombay Tram	124/1
Surat	169/8
Ajmer	12/14

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	310
Associated Cements	110/8
Belapur	156/4
Bombay Burma New	182/8
Bombay Burma Old	542/8
Bombay Steam	225
Bombay Telephone	88/4
Burma Corporation	7/13
Br B Petrol	3/13
Dalmia Cement	10/4
Indian Bleaching	133/12
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord	38/8
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/9
Indian Iron	27/4
Mysore Sugar	19/4
Port Canning	66/4
Premier Construction	67/4
Scindia Steam	21
Shivrajpur	44/12
Tata Oil	31
Tata Steel Ordy	253
Tata Steel Defd	1150

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	43/8
Hukumchand	77
Kamarhatty	435
Kanknarrah	338
Lawrence	335
Reliance	57/8

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 7

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels July sellers 32/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers 31/3

ANTI-HINDI PICKETERS ARRESTED

MADRAS, July 8.

A batch of three volunteers were arrested this morning for picketing in front of the theological High School as a protest against the introduction of compulsory Hindi in the school.

Two more were arrested this morning for picketing the Premier's residence in the same connection.—A.P.

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from Page 6).

ing place to new. On the one hand we see force, violence, and tyranny, triumphant; on the other hand, our oriental nature shows a repulsion to the new order and craves for the development of the individuality through service, sacrifice and penitence. The choice has to be made. The question is whether our universities should remain passive receptivities of the old order, or respond to the new changes? The answer must come from our educationists. I want the universities to give a lead to society. They must give to the society not what it wants but what it needs.

I want the universities to be real and living research institutions with well-manned and well-equipped laboratories. I doubt whether our present universities could claim adequate research work. A vista of reforms lie ahead of us. The Congress Government is on trial: either it will fall and die a natural death or it will generate new energy in our youths.

It is idle to predict the future—even the near future, for instability is at the moment the striking characteristic of our political struggle. Let us fervently pray that the Congress Governments will make contribution towards India's progress commensurate with their prestige, resources and lofty ideals.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, July 8.

B I S N s.s. Dalgoma of 3571 reg tons Capt H T Hudson arrived from Middlesbrough via Antwerp London Port Said Suez Port Sudan and Aden with genera. cargo.

T Morrison s.s. Rajpur of 3398 reg tons Capt I Maclean arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

L Edward's s.s. Kybfels of 4785 reg tons Capt H Reinecke arrived from Bremen via Hamburg Antwerp Genoa Naples Port Said Suez and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Nirvana of 3765 reg tons Capt T H Gill arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Tuticorin and Cochin with rice timber and general cargo.

O S K s.s. Himalaya Maru of 3187 reg tons Capt Y Sirakata arrived from Karachi with general cargo

L Triestino s.s. Moncalieri of 3533 reg tons Capt F Massobo arrived from Trieste with general cargo

P and O s.s. Rajputana of 9455 reg tons Capt W A Cotching arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Hongkong and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Durenda 4450 reg tons Capt A A Parker sailed for London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Dondolo of 2949 reg tons Capt L Ferretto sailed for Basra via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 8-7-38.

S S Gazana (MM) for Coast Ports Colombo and Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 8.

2 Mirzapore 4135 Karachi 9-7 M M
3 C/Leicester 1994 Liverpool 9-7 K Nixon
8 Danoolo 2949 Karachi 8-7 L Triestino
Jetty End Tairea 3756 N F 20-7 M M
11 Brauenfels 4852 Hamburg 10-7 L Edwards
12 Elysia 4211 Karachi 11-7 Anchor Line
13 Hatipara 4893 NF 8-7 M M
15 Durenda 4450 Antwerp 8-7 M M
16 Dalgoma 3571 Karachi 12-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Naringa 4117 NF NF M M
5 Hashemi 296 M Coast 12-7 S Hassum
6 Cambay Star 320 M Coast 9-7 S Hassum
10/11 Nirvana 3765 NF NF M M
14 Baroda 1888 Busra 13-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Gambada 3252 London NF M M
D/F Bahadur 3397 Calcutta 10-7 T Morrison
F Akbar 2479 Mauritius 9-7 T Morrison
K Rizwani 3306 N F N F T Morrison
M Vasna 2026 N F 21-7 M M
N/O Jalajyoti 2698 N F N F Scindia S N
Garmula 18-7-38 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 16-7-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O
FROM OSLO
Nagara 18-7-38 L Edward
FROM HULL
Serbino 15-7-38 James Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
Clan Macbean 13-7-38 James Finlay
City of Hongkong 19-7-38 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Tannenfels 15-7-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 9-7-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Ceylon 18-7-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 26-7-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 11-7-38 Volkart Bros.
FROM TRIESTE
Himalaya 19-7-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Yeifuku Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Jeypore 16-7-38 P and O
Conte Rosso 9-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Hakozaki Maru 30-7-38 N Y K
Ranchi 22-7-38 P and O S N
China Maru 20-7-38 N Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 14-7-38 M M
Varsova 16-7-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 9-7-38 M M
Kenya 23-7-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Jaladuta 10-7-38 Scindia S N S
FROM RANGOON
Itinda 14-7-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Gandara 14-7-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
City of Leicester 9-7 J Finlay
Toyama Maru 11-7-38 N Y K
Alberto Treves 12-7-38 L Triestino

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Comorin 2-7-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 5-7-38 P and O S N
Somali 2-8-38 M M
Rajputana 9-7-38 P and O S N
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 23-7-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Hongkong 10-8-38 K Nixon
Elysia 23-7-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Brauenfels 19-7-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 28-7-38 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 25-7-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 9-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 23-7-38 L Triestino
Alberto Treves 13-7-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Alipore 6-7-38 P and O S N
Himalaya Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N
Tokiwa Maru 7-7-38 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 19-7-38 P and O S N
Yeifuku Maru 25-7-38 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 19-7-38 N Y K
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Vasna 21-7-38 M M
Baroda 13-7-38 M M
Varela 14-7-38 M M
Barpeta 20-7-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 7-7-38 T Morrison
FOR MAURITIUS
Akbar 9-7-38 T Morrison
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 5-8-38 M M
Tairea 20-7-38 M M
FOR RANGOON
Gogra 3-7-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Bahadur 10-7-38 T Morrison
Moncalieri 5-7-38 L Triestino
FOR KARACHI
Elysia 11-7-38 Anchor Line
Mirzapore 9-7-38 P and O
Kybfels 11-7-38 L Edward

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Mirzapore 7-7-38
S S Elysia 7-7-38
S S Cambay Star 7-7-38
S S Bhadravati 7-7-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 8.

S S City of Liecestor for Liverpool: 63 bales raw wool H Hirji; 2682 bags linseed oil cake Ralli Bros. 179 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 26 bales wool raw Bombay Co.

For Piracus: 679 bags castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 19 bales wool raw S Nanjee; 2400 bags myrabollam crushed H Bhagwandas; 25 dms castor oil A Hargovindas.

For Manchester: 51 dms castor oil A Hargovindas; 110 bales cotton raw G M Vyas; 500 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Glasgow: 77 dms castor oil A Hargovindas

For Marseilles: 140 bales raw cotton C Jairam.

S S Braunfels for Hamburg: 54 bags kang grain K Dewji; 3200 bags myrabollam P Mathradas.

For Ghent: 85 bales cotton waste L O Tora

For Bremen: 110 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 50 bales hemp raw J Kanji; 105 bags fannel seeds Amin and Sons.

S S Conte Rosso for Alexandretta: 17 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejil; 35 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Trieste: 63 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Tosari for Los Angles: 90 bags cellery seeds D Abra

S S Himalaya Maru for Yokkaichi: 200 bales raw cotton A Podar.

For Kobe: 600 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 300 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 413 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

IMPORTS

S S Atlanta City Agent M Mackenzie from New York: 42 cases medicines, 157 cases soap; 112 cases auto parts; 33 cases antiplogistine; 34 cases cotton fents; 45 cases paint; 32 cases elect fans. 63 kits enamel; 375 cases wire nails; 50 bags solid glucose; 34 cases dyestuff; 145 bxs auto springs; 72 lse rubber tires; 43 bales old clothing.

From New Orleans: 60 dms lubg oil; 453 brls rosin; 432 bags pearl starch.

From Savannah: 120 brls gum rosin.

From Houstan Texas: 100 dms lubg oil

From Port Arthur Texas: 520 dms lubg oil; 1002 dms solid asphalt.

From Alexandria: 365 bales cotton.

S S Jalavihar Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Bassein: 26600 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 5176 bags rice; 50 bags kulthi; 139 bags white beans; 35 cases maize; 26 cases cigars.

From Colombo: 45 bags brass dust.

From Cochin: 343 bdls coin rope; 42 dms cocoanut oil; 525 bags cocoanuts; 810 bdls coir yarn; 69 bags ginger.

S S Comorin Agent M Mackenzie from Melbourne: 361 cases dried milk powder; 32 cases cheese; 250 bags peas; 37 csks tallow.

From Sydney: 102 bxs butter; 122 csks tallow;

S S Hatipara Agent M Mackenzie from Mombassa: 10365 bales cotton.

S S Bamora Agent M Mackenzie from Muscat: 397 bags sardines; 233 bdls dry dates.

From Karachi: 5710 bags wheat.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The G. V. S. Mandali's V. B. Korgaonkar Scholarship of the value of Rs. 100 is to be awarded to the girl student of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community who has scored the highest total in the recent Matriculation Examination.

Another prize called the Radhabai Atmaram Bapu Dalvi Prize of the value of Rs. 35 is to be awarded to the girl student of the said Community, who has obtained the highest number of marks in English at the aforesaid examination. Applications from students concerned are, therefore, invited (through the Heads of their respective schools) giving their seat numbers and the marks obtained by them in English and should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries of the Mandali at Chikitsaka Samuha Building (Top floor), Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi, Bombay, No. 4 on or before 5th August, 1938, when the award will be made.

BOMBAY MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 4-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science (Room No. 11) to-day (Saturday),

Pre-Bureau Long Liquidation In N. Y. Cotton Market

TECHNICAL POSITION HEALTHY

Recovery Forces To Have Effect Ultimately

BOMBAY, July 8.

The New York Cotton Market initially rose in sympathy with stocks but later reacted also following their subsequent fall. There was considerable evening-up of commitments for the to-day's Bureau report, while the general consensus of opinion was that average-acreage estimate has been discounted.

The New York cotton market opened steady on Thursday in moderately active trading and advanced on early strength and activity of stocks and trade, local and commission houses buying which met with active liquidation and some hedge seling causing reaction. The market then quietened down awaiting developments. Weather was highly favourable. Forecast indicated renewed showers. Corpus Christi reported that new crop would be moving freely ten days hence. Prices finally declined on pre-Bureau long liquidation by outside operators.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening October was quoted 2 points up at 9.09 and advanced to 9.11 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 8.94 which was the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 13 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 17 points at 9.04c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 11 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 9.10c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points with October 5.07. There was hedging of outsiders and profit-taking which was partially offset by firm New York advices. Later on there was local support on the strength of stocks, but prices reacted on local liquidation and absence of follow through due to favourable weather map. The market closed at a net rise of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.19d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was improved demand for Egyptian cotton. Giza futures closed 12 to 8 points up and Uppers futures gained 5 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was fairly firm. Sakels futures advanced 9 to 13 points and Ashmouni contracts closed at a rise of 7 to 10 points.

PURCHASE AS DECLINE

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:—

"The first bureau report, which will give us an estimate of the American acreage, will be issued to-morrow. Several private reports have been received, the lowest estimate being 24,818,000, but judging by the average guess of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange it would appear that about 26-1/4 million acres is the general expectation. The cotton world is naturally interested in knowing the acreage figure for next season, but we do not think that this report is of very particular importance as it is eclipsed by the larger issues now occupying the attention of all the business communities of the U. S. A.

There is no doubt that the Government's spending and lending programme has brought about a revival of trade in America, and we think that commodity prices will be carried still higher than they are at present. It is now being realised that the world's inventories have been allowed to run very low during the months of depression, when the middleman hesitated to buy for Stock, and it is in replenishing these that the real cause of the renewed confidence is to be found.

Reaction are bound to occur, and in the case of to-morrow's bureau report we would recommend taking profits if prices advance or making fresh purchases if the market should decline.

In Bombay there has been a good daily turnover in the ready market chiefly due to investment buying of selected lots of old crop cotton, which can be hedged in A/May Broach at the current attractive premium. Local, as well as a few upcountry Mills, have also been purchasers and ordinary Broach at round about, par J/August price has been mostly in demand.

AFRICAN PREMIUMS

There has been a substantial increase in the African premiums, which is not surprising, for in spite of the comparatively large stocks of this cotton in Bombay, the price has advanced in ratio to the widening of the Liverpool Bombay straddle.

Tenders against the J/August contract have so far totalled 15,950 bales and have been distributed amongst various bazaar traders. Although the parity of Indian cotton has continuously widened during the last month it has still failed to bring out any marked improvement in export demand, and with Japanese takings lagging so far behind normal, and the consequent surplus of cotton to be carried over to next season, we repeat our opinion that the straddle difference between new crop Americans and A/May Broach is likely to widen still further."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-24 a.m.)	9.11+04
New York October lowest (2-52 p.m.)	8.94—13
Liverpool Octobe highest	5.11+11
Liverpool Octobe lowest	5.06+06

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Excessive heat continues Central Belt and Western Belt. Pre-Bureau liquidation, easiness other markets.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

New York: "Liquidation caused by easier securities and uncertainty Bureau report. Dry goods trade falling off. Forecast of showers considered unfavourable. If market declines after report, expect good support.'

'Weather conditions favourable. Bureau report to-morrow. Trade is inclined to believe that part of 20,00,000 acres planted over original quota 26,300,000.'

'Speculative profit taking, discounting acreage 25 1/4, any decline favour buying.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends.

New York: Market eased on Pre-Bureau liquidation and profit taking of outside markets.

Regardless crop estimate recovery forces will continue outstanding factor. Strongly advise purchases before and after Report.

To-day's liquidation makes stronger technical position

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Scarcity of contracts continues think acreage expectation around 2,65,00,000 weather news more favourable.

New York: Although expect ultimately higher market think it advisable reduce long interest before Government acreage estimate to-morrow.

Cotton eased under selling largely due decline Securities traders generally expecting acreage estimate around 2,63,00,000 textiles firm fairly large business reported.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Fair, little change in temperatures. Local thunder showers.

Central: Hot. Probably thunder showers.

Western: Fair, little change in temperatures.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 7

October	8.94—13
December	9.02—13
January	9.04—12
March	9.09—13
May	9.12—12
Middling Spot	9.04—17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 7

July	9.05—06
October	9.05—11
December	9.13—09
Middling Spot	9.10—10

NEW YORK

New York, July 7

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
October	9.04/9.04
December	9.12/9.12
January	9.14/9.14
NOON CALL—	
October	9.08
December	9.16

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 7

Day's receipts to U S Ports	2,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	7,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 7

July	4.99+07
August	5.02+07
September	5.05+07
October	5.07+07
November	5.08+06
December	5.10+06
January	5.12+06
February	5.13+06
March	5.15+05
April	5.16+06
May	5.18+07
June	5.18+07
July	5.19+07
Middling Spot	5.19+04
	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	5.08
January	5.13

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 7

GIZA—	
Spot	7.62+10
July	7.07+12
October	6.93+08
November	6.93+08
January 1939	7.08+09
March	7.15+08
May	7.15+08
UPPERS	
Spot	6.24+06
July	6.05+05
October	6.03+05
November	6.05+05
January 1939	6.08+05
March	6.10+05
May	6.14+05

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 8

September	54.70
October	55.00

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 8

Following a decline of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 175/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 175/8 on scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 175/4. Old Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 157/4. There was restricted turnover in view of the Bureau report.

Liverpool was due to open at a decline of 5 points and it opened 6 points down. In the local there was some covering in old Broach which improved to Rs. 157/12. The market closed at 3 p.m. being 'Ashadi Ekadashi' as under—

F G M G			
Broach J/A 1938	157	10	0
Broach A/M 1939	175	6	0
Fine M G			
Oomra July 1938	146		0
Oomra D/J 1939	157	0	0
F G M G			
Bengal July 1938	123	4	0
Bengal D/J 1939	132	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 8.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good.
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	129	126	123	120	
Punjab	...	129	126	123	120	
Rajputana	...	129	126	123	120	
Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	...	
C. P. No. 1	164	161	158	155	..	
C. P. No 2	157	154	151	148	...	
Broach No. 2	...	161	159	157	155	
Punjab-Ame	...	185	182	179	176	
Surat		213	210	207	204	
Rajpipla	...	205	202	199	196	
Navsari	...	219	216	213	210	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 8.

Bengal Superfine	124/26
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	119/20
C. P. 1	155/58
C. P. 2	147/49
Arvi	148/50
Amraoti	143/47
Ellichpur	149/50
Berar	143/47
Khandesh	135/40
Jalna/Sailu	135/40
Burwah/Sanavad	147/50
Khandwa	148/50
Harda/Khirkiya	149/50
Mathia	125/30
Malkapur	140/43
Broach	157/60
Punjab 4 F.	175/81
Punjab 289F.	202/212
Sindh N.T.	187/97
Kampala	279/84
Jinja	257/69
Navsari	217/19

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		55,879	205,934
Central India	30	44,503	337,179
Barsi and Nagar		149,549	174,475
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,254	101,597
Berar		324,938	579,496
Central Provinces		81,843	114,455
Total Oomras	30	694,966	1,513,136
Dholera	3,103	134,681	171,973
N.-W. Provinces		3,050	9,848
Rajputana		16,209	96,862
Sind-Punjab	519	518,355	342,257
Broach	27	262,026	340,869
Coompta and Dharwar	221	57,486	70,057
Westerns-Northerns		23,040	39,338
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,431	18,752
American		177,628	19,303
Egyptian, African and Sudan	651	501,267	406,282
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	134
Total	4,561	2,394,533	3,029,966

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 30th June

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,925	290,437	447,633
Japan and China	5,340	644,648	1,401,619
Coast Ports		56,349	34,302
Up-country by Rail		337,927	255,832
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		13,099	24,573
Total	7,265	1,342,460	2,163,964

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 7-7-38	7810000	6813000
Receipts Yesterday 7-7-38	2000	6000
Exports to date 7-7-38	5767000	5662000
Stock at Ports 1-7-38	2497000	1183000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-7-38	2077000	929000
Stock at Liverpool 1-7-38	1130000	901000
Visible Supply 1-7-38	5913000	3274000
Quantity in sight 1-7-38	13471000	13016000
Quantity out of sight 1-7-38	10439000	12994000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 8.

Wheat	3,814 cwts.
Linseed	7 132 cwts.
Gingellyseed	934 cwts.
Groundnuts	11,912 cwts.
Castorseed	934 cwts.
Rice	3,158 cwts.
Myrabollams	212 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,248 cwts.
Mowraseed	443 cwts.
Gram	1,310 cwts.
Joowar	4,532 cwts.
Bajree	514 cwts.
Indian Sugar	9,094 cwts.

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 8.

	To-day	Total.
Broach	2600	18559
Bengal	Nil	100
Oomra	50	750

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 8

Yesterday London gold prices again advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-1-1 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 11 points up at 177.87 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.93 7/16. London silver prices closed unchanged at 19 3/16d. There was Bear covering and speculative selling. Business was small and the market was steady. Both New York and Montreal prices were unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0-8 7/8. The local market was entirely closed to-day being "Ashadi Ekadashi".

LONDON SILVER

London, July 7

Spot	19 3/16
Forward	19

LONDON GOLD

London, July 7

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-1-1 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 7

July	43.30
September	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, July 7

Copper	£40 1 3
Lead	£15 11 3
Spelter	£14 11 3
Tin	£195 7 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 7.

August	£10-15
September	£10-16-3.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 7.

July	75 7/8d.
October	69d.
December	67 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 7.

July	dol 0.71
September	dol 0.72 1/2
December	dol 0.74 5/8.

Argentine Linseed

London, July 7.

July Hull	£11-17-6

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 7

August	sh. 4 10d.

New York Sugar

New York, July 7.

September	1.88
March	1.92
May	1.95.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 8.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-3.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-0-9.

Kesar Rs. 12-13.

Saraya Rs. 12-7.

Java Spot F.5.40.

Seed Traders' Market

Bombay, July 8

The local Seeds market remained closed to-day being 'Ashadi Ekadashi.'

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 7

Broach J/A 1938 opening 158 1/4 highest 158 3/4 lowest 157 7/8 closing 158 3/4

Broach A/M 1939 opening 176 3/4 highest 177 lowest 176 1/2 closing 176 3/4

Oomra July opening 146 highest 146 1/2 lowest 146 closing 146 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 158 1/2 highest 158 3/4 lowest 158 1/2 closing 158 3/4

Bengal July opening 120 5/8 highest 122 lowest 120 5/8 closing 122.

Bengal D/J opening 133 highest 133 1/2 lowest 133 closing 133 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-7-38) Rs. 6 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 3/4

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 7

SAKELS—	
July	13.07+9
November	13.62+12
January	13.75+13
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.55+07
October	10.71+10
GIZA—	
July	12.93+14
November	13.09+13
January	13.15+15

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 8

July	205.60
September	198.50—40
October	197.00—80
November	195.70—170
January	196.60—160

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 7

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£82
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£76 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103 3/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 3/8
Victory Bonds	£112 3/4
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£11 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£93
National Bank of India	£38 3/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£8 1/4

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 8

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/5
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/1
3 per cent 1963/65	98/3
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/4
4 per cent 1st Bonds	97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	105/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/1

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P I	110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
5 per cent 1956 K P I	131/0

Note—Again Indian sterling loans advanced £3/4 but the local market improved only annas four. The tone was steady to firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 8

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 273 1/4

Bank's buying T T 270 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,314

Bank's buying T T 1,339

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 7/8

Bank's buying T T 78 1/2

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 52 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.93.43 7th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 8th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 8th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 7/8 8th instant

Java London 8.94 3/4 8th instant

London Paris 177.87 7th instant

London Belgium 29.14 7th instant

London Switzerland 21.59 7/8 7th instant

London Berlin 12.28 7th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 7th instant

London New York 4.93 1/2 7th instant

London Amsterdam 8.95 3/4 7th instant

London Italy 93.87 7th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Uncertain.

Gold £7-0-11 6th instant

Gold £7-1-1 1/2 7th instant

Silver London Ready 19 3/16 6th instant

Silver London Ready 19 3/16 7th instant

Silver London Forward 19 6th instant

Silver London Forward 19 7th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 6th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 7th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 6th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 7th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 7

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	82
3 1/2 per cent	95
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/8
5 per cent 1949/52	99 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan	114 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	41/10 1/2 steady

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 6th July	5,263
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,389,972
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,026,651
Decrease	636,679

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 138 December 136 January 138 March 139 May 142 at cross rate 4.93 7/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 157/8 Liverpool July 1938 4.94 Rs. 57 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 175/8 Liverpool May 1939 5.13 Rs. 48 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 175/8 New York May 9.12 Rs. 30 at cross rate 4.93 7/16

LINSEED OIL

London, July 7

Linseed oil London per cwt naked July paid	23/9
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Sept Dec sellers	23/10 1/2

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

Stock Exchange Again Strong

GENERAL ALL-ROUND RISE IN PRICES

Active Professional Support

BOMBAY, July 8.

The local Share Bazar ruled firm to-day and prices once again recorded substantial improvement. Active Bull support is not lacking and investors are holding their shares confidently for higher prices.

Prices have registered substantial advances over low levels and now prediction of future movement is largely a guesswork. However, the improvement in sentiment is more genuine and sufficient back ground.

It is argued that there is no sufficient improvement in general trade conditions but rising markets always draw more buyers and now there are definite signs of improvements on all industrial fronts.

Speculative markets in the initial state of a recovery do not display considerable strength when strong underlying fundamentals are realised, we find robust optimistic feeling and restoration of confidence. This change in sentiment has a great meaning and there are more buyers than sellers in the Dalal Street to-day.

It is too risky to say how far the present improvement will be carried further but strong forces are at work and Financial Pundits who could not see the coming recovery are taking shelter under recent records but past figures do not prove always a reliable guide as generally speculative markets have a wider vision and they try to discount prospective situation.

This is true to some extent as far as our share market is concerned. The sentiment is cheerful and too rapid advances will be followed equally sharp declines, but all important declines are likely to attract new buyers.

The Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and under active speculative buying and short covering Tata Steels looked up to new high levels. All profit-taking sales are freely absorbed under the existing broad demand. The improvement was not confined to Steel shares but the rise was general on almost all Stocks gained strength.

Tata Iron and Steel Co. have raised prices of corrugated sheets by Rs. 10 and general demand is improving.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 8.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	365	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	368	0
100 Century (Rs. 3 d)	270	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	245	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	160	8
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92	8
250 Davin	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310	0
1 E.D. Sassoon Di nil	0	6 9
100 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	123	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	167	0
1,000 Hindustan	1660	0
100 Indore (nil)	57	8
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	111	14
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	283	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	467	8
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji (Rs 40 y)	131	0
250 Model	43	0
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	224	0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	65	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs 30 y)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	88	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	220	0
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	102	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y) N	1165	0
1,000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	880	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	31	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1585	0
125-500 Im Contry (Rs. 7-8)	385-4	
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	140	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	117	0
5 Union (As 4)	5	6
CEMENTS.		
100 Associated (Rs. 7-8)	111	0
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	690	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	0
20 Mercantile	56	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	40	8
200 Oriental	4360	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	5
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm Old (Rs. 6-8)	137	8
1.000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1500	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	124	0
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136	14
10 Broach (As.5)	10	4
100 Karachi (4)	215	0
10 Surat	19	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO	163	0
1,000 TATA POWER	1,422	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	960	0
100 C. Province	101	8
100 Dn Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	101	8
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	731	4
MINING		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	13
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1)	2	9
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27	4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	45	0
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs 38-6-8)	1,152	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	254	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	312	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	158	0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	825	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	226	0
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	543	0
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	182	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	13
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	88	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	135	0
50 I. Invest Trust	39	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8

ACTIV. SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 8

Bombay Dyeing (864) 862 866 871 869 878 869 871 868

Century (271) 270 272 271 274 270

Central India (240) 242 248 245

Kohinoor (284) 283 286 285 283

New Great (217) 219 221 220 225 223 224

Simplex (89) 89 90 86 88/8

Swadeshi (217/8) 217 222 220 221 220

Associated Cement (108/8) 110 111/8 110/8 112 11.

Andhra (1500) 1500

Tata Hydro (162/8) 163

Tata Power (1427/8) 1430 1425 1432 1430 1437 1425 1422/8

Tram Ord (124/8) 124/8 124

T Steel Defd (1135) 1135 1127 1137 1150 1169 1155 1167 1162 1172 1165 1167 1147 1152

T Stee Ord (251/8) 251 250 254 253 256/ 253 254

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (172) 172/4

Bellapur (157) 160 159 161 159 158

B Steam (225) 225 226

B Burma (539) 538 534 537 545 540 542 543

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Water Works Com	12
Amr Power and Light Com	6 1/4
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	35
Electric Bond Common	9
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	29 1/2
Columbia Gas and Elec	8
United Corporation	3 1/4
American Tel and Tel	142
Sun Life of Canada	525
Western Union Telg	31 3/4
New York Central Railway	18 1/2
Pennsylvania Railway	20 1/2
Texas Corporation	44 1/4
Kennecot Copper	41 3/4
United States Steel	59 3/4
Bethelehem Steel	60 1/2
Republic Steel	19 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	35
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/4
Chrysler Motors	67
General Motors	38 3/4
Packard Motors	5
General Electric	41 1/4
Radio Corporation	7
Boeing Airplane	29
Curtis Wright	5
American Radiator	15
Union Carbide	79 1/4
Consolidated Oil	10 1/4
Socony Oil	15 1/4
S. Oil of N J Oil	55 1/4
Chase Bank	32 1/2
National City Bank	26 1/2
Amr Tobacco B	79
National Dairy	16

Turnover 2 3/4 million shares, Brokers loans 17 million dollars up.

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 7

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers 7 1/2

100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	387	8
100 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	65	12
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	67	8
15 Scindia	21	0
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	31	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,590	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	289	6
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	72	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem. Const. 2nd	94	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p. c. Tata Power	1565	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	705	0
DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	106	12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	76	10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta
Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY'S LEADING HIGH CLASS HINDUS LODGING & BOARDING HOUSE
JOSHI HINDU LODGE
ZAVERI BAZAAR,
Opp Mulji Jetha Market
Bombay 2
Tel No 27396
Telegram: Joshi Lodge

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1938

Japan Well-Matched In Indian Businessmen

Sir M. Yakub On Okumura's Efforts To Get Long-term Credit For Cotton Off-Take

Hon. Sir Mohammed Yakub, member of the Council of the Governor-General, arrived in Bombay by Frontier Mail on Friday morning and was received by Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, Mr. Noormahomed Chinoy and Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawala.

Hon. Sir Mohammed Yakub had a busy day on Friday attending official and social functions.

WELL-MATCHED.

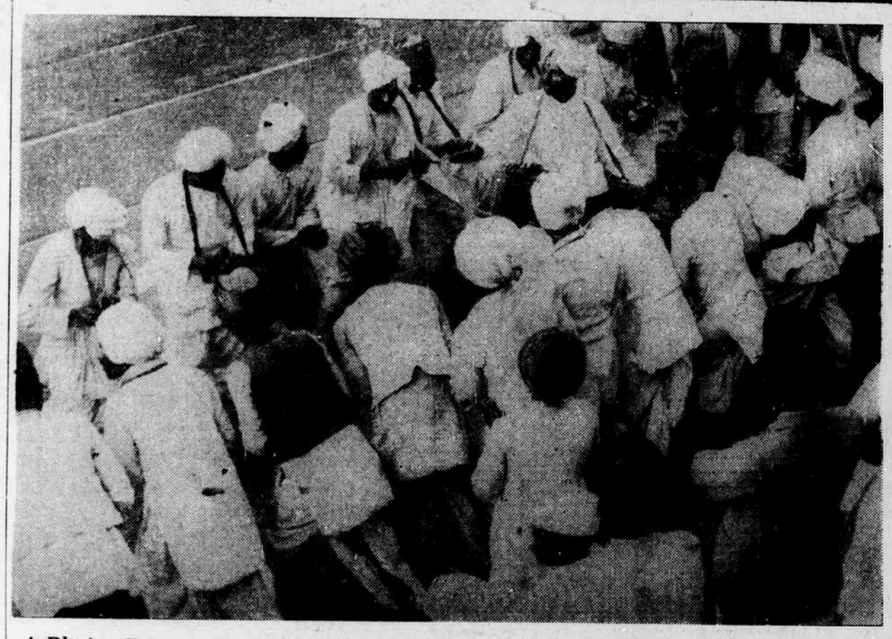
In a Press interview regarding Japan's move for a long-term credit on cotton off-take from India, Sir Mohammed Yakub said the visit of Mr S Okumura from Japan was purely a private enterprise to secure cotton from the country on long credits. It was a matter, he thought, between Mr. Okumura and the cotton dealers in India, who know their interests well. The Government of India have nothing to do with it. He felt sure, Mr. Okumura will find his equal, if not superior, in Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Birla and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, who are businessmen of experience and political outlook.

Sir Mohammed Yakub also opined that agriculture being now a transferred subject and with national Governments in power in seven Provinces in the country, there ought to be no fear as regards affording help to cotton-growers, when it was sought and considered advisable to give.

During the day, Hon Sir Mohammed Yakub had an interview with Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Member who is now in Bombay.

Hon. Sir Mohammed Yakub, was the guest of honour of Mr. Mohamedally Allabux, M.L.A. at Islam Club, Chowpaty on Friday at 8-15 p.m. when a dinner was given in his honour. Covers were laid for fifty guests.

After dinner, Sir M. Yakub was introduced to the guests by the host with whom he talked freely for some time.



A Bhajan Party proceeding to Chowpatty on Friday in observance of Ashadi Ekadashi.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN MADRAS

Govt. Move To Establish Arbitration Courts

MADRAS, July 6.

The announcement that the Government of Madras is carefully considering a proposal to introduce legislation for the establishment of Arbitration Courts to finally settle labour disputes in the Presidency, was made by the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, in the course of his inaugural speech at the Christian College Students' Association last night, on "Industrial Peace".

The Congress Government, Mr. Giri claimed, fully understood the psychology of the workers and allowed liberty of action to both employers and employees. Mr. Giri strongly believed that trade disputes could be settled in most cases without resort to direct action.

Concluding the speaker said:—"I have always felt, even as a trade unionist and agitator, that strike should be the very last resort of the working class, and so also the weapon of lock-out is the last resort of the employers."—United Press.

END OF HEROIC STRIKE

A. I. T. U. C. Chief Congratulates U. P. Premier

CALCUTTA, July 7.

"The historic strike of the textile workers at Cawnpore has come to a successful end after a heroic fight of 50 days. The success could not have been so easily achieved without the powerful backing of the whole U. P. Congress and determined intervention of the Premier, the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant. All our hearty thanks are due to those whose untiring energy and intrepid fight for labour cause have made the success possible. This hearty support of workers cause, of the U. P. Congress and the Government should serve as a stimulating example to other Provincial Congress Committees and Governments."

Thus says Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of a statement on the successful termination of the Cawnpore strike.—United Press.

ADJOURNMENT FOR ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, July 8.

Lala Shamlal, a member of the Central Assembly, is understood to have given notice of a motion of adjournment regarding the dismissal of Capt. Balwant Lamba.—United Press.

TEXTILE LABOUR DISPUTE

Jubbulpore Mazdoor Union Demand

JUBBULPORE: July 6.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's award in connection with the textile labour dispute in the Central Provinces will not be the last phase of the dispute as far as the Raja Gokuldas Mill of Jubbulpore is concerned.

The Executive Committee of the Jubbulpore Mazdoor Union has decided to abide by the decision of the Arbitration as regards wage-cut provided the question of wage-cuts in the Gokuldas Mill is re-investigated by an impartial inquiry committee.

This decision has been communicated to the Council of Action by Mr. J. P. Misra, President of the Jubbulpore Mazdoor Union.—United Press

BOSE-NAZIMUDDIN CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Although no date has yet been fixed for the next meeting between Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, and Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of Bengal, in connection with the question of release of detenus and political prisoners, the Associated Press learns that it will take place before Mr. Bose leaves Calcutta for the Working Committee meeting.—A.P.

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON

Demand For Control Urged By Industry & Commerce

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 8.

Information has reached Simla that the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce in Ceylon has recommended to the Board of Ministers that a system for control of Labour immigration into Ceylon should be introduced. This decision was taken by the Committee after considering Sir Edward Jackson's report. The Committee has, however, rejected Sir Jackson's recommendation that the immigration of Indian Labour into Ceylon should be restricted. It is proposed that licences should be issued for recruitment of Indian Labour for specific purposes on estates and certain types of work in sanitary services in various towns are among these purposes. It is also proposed to obtain locally recruited Estate Labour, through special agencies which have been started for the purpose.

A fire broke out in the wax-packing godown of the Burma Oil Company at Syriam on Thursday afternoon. The conflagration was visible for miles around, and the fire was still burning after nightfall. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10,00,000. Seven thousand and five hundred tons of wax in gunny bags, awaiting shipment to England, have been destroyed.

SATYAMURTHI LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

MADRAS, July 8.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central), accompanied by Mrs. Satyamurthi left this morning for Bombay 'en route' to Simla to attend meetings of the Public Accounts and Military Accounts Committees.

Interviewed by the "United Press" at the station Mr. Satyamurthi said that he would meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Bombay and try to effect a change in the dates of the Congress session.

He would hold discussion with the Sardar about the anti-Hindi agitation going on in Madras and measures to counteract the same.

Asked whether he was likely to meet Mahatma Gandhi soon, Mr. Satyamurthi said that he had been in correspondence with Gandhiji on the question of constituting provinces on linguistic basis. He would meet Gandhiji early in September to discuss the matter personally.

CONGRESS PARTY'S PLANS

Questioned about the important topics likely to be raised by the Congress Party at the ensuing session of the Central Assembly, Mr. Satyamurthi said that the question of rupee ratio and "the failure of the Government of India to inquire into it" the bombing in North-West Frontier, the protracted Ottawa negotiations and the importation of foreigners for important posts in India were likely to be discussed.—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

Fixed Date May Be Changed To July 23

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The Associated Press understands that the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee will commence at Wardha probably on July 23.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, has received replies practically from all the members of the Working Committee some of them having informed him that July 20 which had been suggested by Mr. Bose for the meeting will not suit them. It is therefore likely that Mr. Bose will fix a later date for the meeting, probably July 23.—A.P.

ANTI-AIR RAID MEASURES

Calcutta Secretariat Conference

CALCUTTA: July 7.

A conference of representatives of various parties interested in safeguarding the lives and properties of civilian population of Calcutta and suburbs has been convened by the Home Minister of the Government of Bengal on Monday next at Writers Building.

PERMANENT STEP.

Among other things this conference is expected to review the report of the black-out experiment, organised here in February last, and take steps to form a permanent committee called "Air Raids Precautions Committee."

It is further understood that the conference will appoint several other sub-committees to tackle the various aspects of the main problem.

Among others the General Officer Commanding Fort William, the Chief Secretary, Bengal Government, the Police Commissioner, Calcutta, the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, the Surgeon General Bengal Government, the Director of Public Health, the Deputy Secretary, Political Department, Bengal Government and representatives of the Gas and Electric Company, Calcutta, will be invited to attend the conference.—United Press.

Katni Youth Conference

JUBBULPORE, July 8.

The National Azad Party has decided to hold a district youths' conference in the Katni tahsil on July 24. Brisk preparations are afoot to make the conference a success.—United Press.

MECHANIZING U. P. POLICE

Fleet Of Motor Trucks, Cycles And Cars To Be Ordered: C. I. D. To Be Reorganised

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

I understand that the entire police force in U.P. will be reorganised in the near future.

It is intended to mechanize force which besides increasing efficiency will result to a great extent in economy in department. There will be a fleet of motor car trucks, cars, motor cycles stationed at central places of the province.

The question will be considered by the Police Enquiry Committee set up by the U.P. Government to reorganize the force

The question whether the mounted force will be reduced in view of this proposed mechanization will be also considered it like that the C. I. D. Department will be organised on more up-to-date and scientific methods.

Arrangements might be made for better training in examination of fingerprints and footprints. The Committee is also understood to be considering change in the present methods of police training with a view to recruiting intelligent, smart students as constables who may in course of time rise to higher grades service. The Inspector General of Police it is reported has submitted a scheme to the Premier for a substantial increase in the reserve force in view of the difficulty experienced in recent communal riots when shortage police force was discovered in some of the cities and the police drafted from other centres.

JAIL FOR 'ANTI-HINDI DICTATOR'

MADRAS, July 8.

Observing that it was highly improper for the accused to incite people to go in hundreds and loiter before the Premier's house shouting anti-Hindi slogans in order to compel the Premier to have the orders introducing Hindi cancelled," the Third Presidency Magistrate convicted Swami Arunagirinathar (anti-Hindi Dictator) under section 117 I.P.C. (abetment of picketing) sentencing him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—A.. P.

GWALIOR PLEADERS' CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

BARNAGER, (Gwalior) July 8.

The Gwalior State Pleaders' Conference will hold its 12th Session in Barnager C.I. on 28th and 29th October, 1938, under the Presidentship of Babu Ramsahai, High-Court Pleader Bhilsa, Gwalior State.

Anti-T. B. Fund In Mysore

BANGALORE, July 7.

The total collections to the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund from the Mysore State have amounted to Rs. 1,23,903-7-6, including the donations from the Kolar Gold Fields. Of this amount the Mysore Government has contributed Rs. 1,00,000 and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Rs. 10,000. The Civil and Military Station collections have come to about Rs. 13,471-8-3.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE GALLOW'S HAND

AHMET BEY, LEADER OF THE GALLOWS HAND, RECOVERS BESIDE THE OASIS POOL-----
YOUR GALLOWS' HAND GANG IS GOING ACROSS THE DESERT AS FAST AS THEIR HORSES CAN TRAVEL--- AND AS FOR YOU, AHMET--- YOU'RE GOING TO ENGLAND FOR TRIAL!
NEVER! WITH ONE OF YOUR GRENADES I DIE -- BUT YOU DIE WITH ME!
DEADLY SECONDS TICK BY--EXERTING ALL HIS STRENGTH, WADE BRINGS THE HEEL OF HIS HAND AGAINST AHMET'S CHIN-
BOOM
LYMAN ANDERSON
AHMET FALLS INTO THE POOL--AS WADE DROPS BEHIND A PALM TREE, THE GRENADE GOES OFF WITH A ROAR!
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